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MD. ROOM THE

MARYLAND FARMER:

MONTHLY MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Yorticulture, Bural Economy & Mechanic Arts.

CONTENTS OF OCTOBER NO.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.	LIVE STOCK REGISTER.
	MERINOS AND LONG-WOOLS COMPARED31
HINTS ON TREE PLANTING 290	Breeding Sows315
WELL-ROTTED MANURE291	Long Feed313
FARM WORK FOR OCTOBER292	GROOMING AND BLANKETING HORSES313
GARDEN WORK FOR OCTOBER293	FINE STOCK OF A. B. CONGER, ESQ308
SUBSTITUTE FOR SHADE TREES294	Rose and Kate—Setters304
TESTING CLOVER SEED295	MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SHEEP301
BONE MANURES 296	Do Animals require Salt ?317
THE VALUE OF THE GRASSES AS A MANURE297	THE APIARY.
Pennsylvania Farming298	MANAGEMENT OF BEES IN OCTOBER 314
EFFECT OF SHADE AND SUNLIGHT ON GROWING	THE POULTRY HOUSE.
CROPS, AND ITS PHILOSOPHY299	
FARMER'S GARDENS-No. 6300	POULTRY YARD316
OUR ANNUAL SOLAR HEAT AND WEATHER301	A New Idea for Housing Poultry316
COTTON AND CORN CROP IN SOUTH-WESTERN GEO-	THE DAIRY.
GIA—FREEDMEN302	STRAINING BUTTER316
MHE QUALITY OF OUR WHEAT 302	KEEPING MILK AND CREAM SWEET316
PEAS AND BEANS303	A FEW FACTS ABOUT MILK316
PROTECTION TO WINTER WHEAT303	THE FLORIST.
FABRICATION OF THREAD FROM THE STALKS OF THE	THE HYACINTH 31'
COTTON PLANT305	
Home Facts for Farmers305	LADIES DEPARTMENT.
EDITORIAL.—Fifteen Numbers for One Dollar	WE MEET IN CROWDS—poetry
and Fifty Cents-To Sheep Growers306	A FORTUNATE KISS
NEW YORK STATE FAIR 307	HOMELECS POOTES
RURAL ARCHITECTURE308	HOMELESS—poetry
MALE AND FEMALE SEED OF CORN	THE LAMB FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE309
A HINT OR Two311	THE BROWWELL HAND-LOOM
AGRICULTURAL READING 321	YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.
HORTICULTURAL.	
THE JUCUNDA STRAWBERRY 310	FACTS CURIOUS AND VALUABLE320
PROPAGATING BY CUTTINGS	ILLUSTRATIONS.
DWARF PEARS	WILKINSON'S UMBRACULUM294
	KATE AND ROSE—SETTERS304
GRAPE CULTURE.	LAMB KNITTING MACHINE309

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BALTIMORE, MD.

S. SANDS MILLS.

E. WHITMAN.

Office of General Agency of Soluble Pacific Guano Co. JOHN S. REESE & CO., 71 South St., Baltimore, Gen'l Agts.

PACIFIC GUANO vs. PERUVIAN GUANO.

Those who have given attention to the composition of Peruvian guano, will notice, upon an examination of the Inspection Reports of Pacific Guano, that the character and composition of the two guanos

are almost identical.

The difference exists simply in the relative proportions of precisely the same elements of fertility. Now the practical point of inquiry is, whether the proportions of the elements as found in Pacific Guano, constitute it a fertilizer of equal or greater value than Peruvian Guano; and this is a question of the very highest importance to the agricultural interests

of the entire South.

It is important, first, because the price of Pacifio Guano is \$30 to 35 per ton less than the price of Peruvian, hence there would be a saving in money of \$1,750,000 in the purchase and use of 50,000 tons. It is important, secondly, because it would break up the monopoly of the *Peruvian government*, which has been most odious from the beginning. It is important, thirdly, because its use would give to the soil of the country nearly 100 per cent. more earthy phosphates than would a like quantity of Peruvian Guano, the benefits of which would enure to the next as well as the present generation. In 200 lbs. Peruvian Guano there are 100 to 110

lbs. animal matter, 25 lbs. ammonia, and 50 to 55 lbs. phosphate of lime.

In 200 lbs. Pacific Guano there are 75 to 80 lbs. animal matter, 7 to 8 lbs. ammonia, and 80 to 90 lbs. Phosphate of Lime, 28 to 30 lbs. of which is in an immediately soluble form. Now how is the truth to be arrived at, as to whether the latter proportions of the elements will produce as good or better results than the former?

We say, in reply, that the truth of questions of this kind is arrived at in two ways:

First, Theoretically, by rational deduction from

known and observed facts.

Secondly, By the disinterested testimony of competent persons, giving the results of practical experience. This sort of testimony must be accepted, for without it no truth could be established. In regard to the first method, we assert that certain facts, upon which nearly if not all consumers of Peruvian Guano agree, give rise to a rational inference that the proportions of its elements are defective. Among these facts are, that it produces an excessive vegetable growth, the product of grain rarely, if ever, being in proportion to straw; again, that cotton and tobacco grown from it suffer materially from drought or excessive rains: again, that its continued use tends to exhaustion of the soil.— These facts we say, with others, give rise, upon reflection, to a rational inference that ammonia and Phosphate of Lime in Peruvian Guano, exist in defective proportions, and we are sure no intelligent man can fail to become satisfied upon full investigation, that the truth is that Peruvian Guano contains a large excess of animal matter and ammonia, and is largely deficient in Phosphate of Lime; and further, that this misproportion constitutes its material defect.

In regard to the second method of ascertaining the truth, we say that if a theoretical truth suggested by rational inference, is confirmed by the uniform concurrent testimony, of disinterested witnesses, as the result of practical experience, then no desirable or necessary.

rational mind can resist the conclusion. It must be accepted as truth. Prejudices must give give way. Now we assert that it is true, that Pacific Guano is a better fertilizer than Peruvian, that an equal application of lbs. per acre, produces in many instances better results at one-third less cost, and has never failed to produce equal results, and that the cause is found in the fact that its elements exist in better pro-

In evidence of these assertions, we refer, first, to the reason of the matter as indicated above; secondly, to the correspondence from the following named gentlemen, farmers in Virginia and Maryland, whose testimony is direct. These gentlemen are well known

testimony is direct. These gentlemen are well known in their respective regions, and some of them widely known. Their letters may be seen at our office:

B. W. Leigh Blanton, Cumberland Co., Va.;
T. A. Ball, Prince William Co., Va.; Allison & Addison, Richmond, Va.; Jos. S. Lewis, Pyttsylvania, Va.; Wm. B. Morton, Esq., Botetourt, Va.; Grasty & Rison, Danville, Va.; Thos. R. Joynes, Accomac, Va.; Wm. D. Reynolds & Bro., Norfolk, Va.; Harris & Spooner, Charlottesville, Va.; Dr. J. L. Adkins, Talbot Co., Md., S. Ogle Tilghman, Queen Ann's Co., Md., Edw. A. Richardson, Worcester Co., Md., Isaac Connor, Worcester Co., Md., John. B. Timmons, Worcester Co., Md., E. C. Wade & Co., Savannah, Ga.; J. R. & P. A. Dunn, Forrestville, N. C.

In view of the above it must be manifest to all.

In view of the above it must be manifest to all, that whatever preconceived opinions may be, that it is the material interest of the farmers of Virginia and the South to at least satisfy themselves of the value and economy of this Guano by its use to greater or less extent.

John S. Reese & Co.

CONTRAST.

The vast importance of Pacific Guano to the agriculture of the country, compared with Peruvian Guano, will be clearly seen by the following contrast, and it is worthy of the careful attention of all consumers of Guano.

Assuming 50,000 tons of Peruvian Guano are used in the United States per annum, the cost to the farmers of the country, at the present price, would be \$6,000,000, (six millions of dollars,) and would restore to the soil of the country 12,000 tons of earthy phosphate of lime. The same capital invested, in Pacific Guano would purchase at present prices, 92,307 tons, which would restore to the cultivated soil of the country 39,692 tons of precisely the same phosphate of Lime, which is 27,690 tons more than would be received from the Peruvian Guano; in fact there would be more soluble phosphate alone received from Pacific Guano, by 1,000 tons, than would be received altogether from the Peruvian. Are not these important facts for farmers to consider? The truth is, the farmers and planters of the South have been, and are wisting money for ammonia in Peruvian Guano, depreciating their soils by restoring less phosphoric acid than in the property of the soil of the so is removed by their crops, which system must terminate in exhaustion. The phosphate of lime contained in an ordinary application of Peruvian Guano, is totally inadequate, while the ammonia contained in the same application is far more than is either John S. Reese & Co.

MARYLAND FARMER:

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Agriculture, Forticulture, Bural Economy & Mechanic Arts.

Vol. 3. BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 1, 1866. No. 10.

FARMERS' HOUSES --- THE LAWS OF MIASM.

In the Agricultural Report for 1863, among a mass of matter of little or no value, there is an excellent paper by Dr. W. H. HALL, of New York, on Farmers' Houses and the Laws of Miasm. subject is one of very great importance, and is treated with the care which it really deserves. On some points, however, Dr. Hall has fallen into mistakes, as where, in illustrating the influence of miasm in certain places, he talks of hospitals and barracks, "in and near Bengal" being useless, because they were built in a "locality" utterly unfitted for human habitations, so far as health was concerned. Now Bengal is a Province of vast extent and contains within its limits almost every species of climate—from the hot pestilential atmosphere of the lowlands of Calcutta to the pleasant and deliciously heathful purity of the Neilghery hills, where the sanitary stations of the British army have been established, and where invalids resort for the restoration of their health. Apart from one or two mistakes of this kind, the article is of more than ordinary merit and is, therefore, well worthy of being better known.

"Where to build and what shall be the plan of the house," says Dr. Hall, "are questions which have to be decided every year by thousands and thousands of enterprising farmers all over the country." Upon the choice of a proper site for the dwelling, he very justly says, will depend to a greater or less extent "the health, the consequent happiness and the eventual success in life of every young farmer." Sickness breaks down a man's energies, and induces despondency in the household. That sickness may be and undoubtedly is often caused by choosing for the site of the dwelling a pestilential spot .-Dr. Hall cites various instances of this and points out the fact that "the difference of a few hundred yards in locating the dwelling of a family," often makes the difference between robust health and frequent and often fatal sickness. After discussing the situation of the house thus far, Dr. Hall turns for a short space from that subject to point out the laws that govern miasm. He lays down four propositions:

"First-Miasm prevails in hot weather.

"Second—Missm cannot exist as a cause of disease in cold weather.

"Third—That it is a cause of disease only from June to October in our latitude.

"Fourth—That miasm cannot prevail in districts that are well drained and are therefore kept clean and dry."

It is not heat and moisture alone that can generate miasm, for it is well known that when miasm is so malignant that it is certain death to sleep on shore for a single night, a man can sleep on shipboard a mile from shore and keep in perfect health. Miasm, therefore, requires vegetation to render its effects injurious, in addition to heat and moisture. These three agents must be present in combination in all cases, where miasm is produced. Where either of them is wanting, there can be no miasm.

"If then," says Dr. Hall, "a farmer builds his house over a filling, he will have sickness in his family." If he builds on bottom lands, formed by running streams, depositing alluvial soil intermixed with decaying and dead leaves, mud, &c., he will certainly introduce diseases into his household, unless the lands are drained to the point of thorough dryness. The same result will follow if he builds near stagnant ponds and sluggish streams. As precautionary measures he points out the generally conceded fact, that miasm does not cross a swift running stream. He suggests, therefore, that if a stream runs through a farm and one bank is level and rich, the other higher and rolling, it is better to build on the high and rolling land, for then the miasm cannot cross the stream to the house. If there is no stream, but merely a stagnant pond, or flat lands, then it is advisable to build the house where one must be built -so that the prevailing winds from June to October shall blow from the house towards the pond or flat land, and the miasm, which is a gas or air, thus be carried off before the wind.

Another precaution is also suggested. It is to interpose a belt of wood, or shrubbery, between the locality producing miasm and the house. A close hedge will answer well; but the hedge should be at least fifteen yards from the house, and should be thick and broad and dense of foliage at the bottom,

because the miasm being heavier than the common air, gropes near the surface and is seldom concentrated enough at the height of ten feet to be materially hurtful to man, unless it creeps up an unprotected slope. Again: heat rarefies miasm. After the sun is well up, the miasm is dissipated by its rays, and it is rendered comparatively innocuous; but the coolness of the early morning and after sundown, condences and concentrates the poisonous emanations. From this fact is adduced another proposition. That in miasmatic districts the members of the household can be measurably protected against malarious diseases, by kindling a brisk fire in the family room to burn for an hour after sunrise and sunset, from June to October, and by taking their meals in that room, during the same period.

Dr. Hall sums up his suggestions, and they are eminently worthy of consideration, as follows:—Miasm "rarely affects a household that has guarded against its influences by taking the following precautionary measures:

"First—If a rapid stream of considerable width runs between the drained pond and the house.

"Second—If there is interposed a thick hedge or growth of living luxuriant trees or bushes.

"Third—If the prevailing winds from June to October are from the house toward the pond.

"Fourth-If the house be on a steep hill."

If none of these conditions can be observed, then the only remedy is to build a fire in the living room morning and evening, from June to October—to never leave the house of a morning or evening without first taking a hearty and nutritious meal, and finally to resort to thorough drainage wherever it is practicable. To these hints may be added the following: The cellar of the house must at all times be kept dry and clean, by drainage, if necessary, in the one case, and by frequent whitewashing and purification in the other; and, finally, the members of the household should be provided with an ample supply of pure water. If the water of the vicinity is bad resort must be had to rain water, which if properly saved is healthful alike for drinking and bathing,

and is better than hard spring water for cooking and

washing.

GAS LIME.—F. R. Whitwell, Fair Haven, Conn., wants to know more than the American Institute Club tells him about gas house lime. "Is there no book that treats upon it?" No, sir, not as a specialty. You will find it in many agricultural and chemical works, and encyclopedias. Everywhere you will find the same general information that we have given—that lime attracts sulphurated hydrogen and carbonic acid from the gas, which renders it unfit for manure, until it has been long exposed to the atmosphere, unless it is applied to naked fallows, or such crops as will not be burned by its acidity.

HINTS ON TREE PLANTING.

We do not know that we can do a better thing, at this season, now that the time for planting out all sorts of fruit and deciduous trees is approaching, than to recapitulate the experience of the best nurserymen in regard to the mode of transplanting young trees, so as to promote their vigorous growth in the orchard, if fruit trees, or in the ground, if intended for shelter or for shade.

Two cardinal errors are not unfrequently committed by persons unacquainted with the habits of trees. The first error is in assuming that the larger sized trees, when taken from the nursery or elsewhere, are best suited to transplanting, and the other lies in planting the roots too deep in the soil. There are also minor errors in the mode of planting which we propose to notice presently.

In fruit trees, the younger the tree is taken from the nursery and set out where it is to stand permanently, the more certain it is, from the less injury done to its roots, to take a vigorous start in the spring. For apples, pears, cherries, plums and damsons, the safest trees to plant are those of short stocky robust habit, and which, in point of age, do not exceed from two to three years from the period of budding or grafting. For peaches and apricots, trees planted one year from the bud, or not more than two at the outside, are the best-so also with deciduous trees. These should rarely, if ever, exceed from three to four years old when planted; and if they are not nursery trees, but of natural forest growth, the preference should be given to those that have grown singly and have had free scope to develop their roots and branches, rather than to such as have been taken from places where they were crowded in with others. Two advantages are thus gainedgreater hardiness and a more perfect development of

These hints are sufficient to show what sort of trees are best to choose. Now as to planting. In orchards, apple and pear trees should be placed thirty feet apart, and peach trees about half that distance .-The ground should be made rich, and in respect to apples and pears, should be regularly cultivated for at least five years, when it may be grassed down; for the trees will then be able to take care of themselves. In peach orchards, the soil should be broken up annually, and no crops but hoed crops should be cultivated between the rows. Turnips, beets, cabbages and potatoes, are the best for this purpose. Two years in heavy clover will go far to kill the best peach orchard ever planted. In April, the peach trees should be carefully wormed; and in the fall of the year, the earth should be drawn from their roots and a liberal dressing of unslaked wood ashes applied around each tree, close to the trunk. In the spring, the ashes should be forked into the soil and

the intervals between the rows ploughed as before.

In planting, no matter what the kind of tree may be, make the holes not less than three feet wide—four would be better—and two feet deep. Whilst digging the holes, lay aside the top soil by itself, and when the subsoil is reached, place that too by itself, to be scattered, after planting, over the surrounding land. Have ready at hand, or at a point from whence it can easily be carted, a quantity of rich soil, composed of wood's earth and the accumulations of hedge rows, mixed thoroughly with lime at the rate of five bushels of lime to a hundred bushels of soil. Of this compost, drop beside each hole a quantity sufficient to compensate for the subsoil which has been or is to be thrown away.

Before setting the trees, provide stakes pointed at one end, six feet long and from two to two and a half inches in diameter. Drive one stake a little to the northwest of the centre of each hole. See that it is firm and upright and then commence filling in the hole with finely pulverized soil, until the hole is filled to within a few inches of the surface. Pack the soil well by treading; but not too heavily. Now set the tree to be planted so that the roots shall come within a couple of inches of the surface; round off the soil so as to allow for settling; fasten the tree to the stake with a straw band; put a mulch of straw or any kind of rough vegetable fibre about the tree and the work is done. The advantages derived from selecting young trees and planting them in the manner just described, are so obvious, both in respect to the better preservation of the vitality of the tree and the admission of air and water to the roots, that comment would be superfluous. One word more. no barnyard manure in setting trees. It is injurious. Lime and potash are what the trees principally require, and these are provided in the manner already described.

FIGHTING THE POTATO BUG.—An Indiana correspondent of the Rural New Yorker, says that a very good way to head the potato bug is to whip the vines lightly with a handful of brush—willow twigs are good; this causes them to drop in the furrow where they may be lashed to death with the twigs, tramped upon, or destroyed by the cultivator passing along immediately. The best time is when the suu shines. Our correspondent states that the bugs are very destructive to beets and tomatoes as well as potatoes.

To PRESERVE CIDER.—One of the lady readers of the Maine Farmer tells how to preserve cider sweet and clear. To one barrel of cider add one pound of mustard seed, two pounds of raisins and one-fourth of a pound of cinnamon in the stick. This will preserve the cider finely.

"WELL-ROTTED MANURE."

The phrase "well-rotted manure" has been a costly one to the farmers of the country.

About half the substance of trees and other vegetables is carbon, and this is obtained principally from the atmosphere through the leaves in the form of carbonic acid. The underside of every leaf is filled with innumerable mouths (called stomata by botanists) through which carbonic acid is absorbed from the air. Each molecule of carbonic acid is made up of one atom of carbon and two atoms of oxygen, the proportion by weight being 6 pounds of carbon to 16 of oxygen. In the leaf the molecule is broken up into its constituent elements-the oxygen is returned to the atmosphere, and the carbon is carried by the sap and deposited to help build up the structure of the plant. Exact experiments have shown that this decomposition does not go on in the night, and there is no doubt that it is effected by the actinic or chemical rays of the sunbeam.

The burning of charcoal is simply the recombining of its carbon with the oxygen of the air, forming again carbonic acid-an invisible gas which floats away in the atmosphere. All chemical actions are accompanied by a change of the temperature, and in this case the change is so great as to produce the heat and light of combustion. quently carbon and oxygen combine more slowly than in the act of burning, and then, though the quantity of heat produced is exactly the same as in the case of combustion, it is not so intense-the intensity being in proportion to the rapidity of combustion. One instance of the slow combination of carbon and oxygen is fermentation. In some forms of fermentation the oxygen is absorbed from the atmosphere, and in others it is obtained from combination with other organic elements.

When manure is piled up in large heaps and allowed to ferment, one of the principal products of the fermentation is carbonic acid. If the manure is about the roots of growing rye, wheat or other crop, as the carbonic acid rises among the leaves a large portion of it is caught by their stomata, and the carbon is appropriated to build up the plant. On the other hand, if the fermentation takes place where there are no leaves, the carbonic acid is blown away by the wind and is wasted. It is not uncommon for farmers, in their desire for "well-rotted manure," to burn up one-half of their most valuable fertilizer. If a man wants to utilize the whole of his manure, the place to have it rot is beneath the thick clustering leaves of his growing crops .- Scientific American.

HAIR.—Hair is one of the best manures used.—Mix it with horse manure and muck.

Our Agriculturnl Calendur.

Farm Work for October.

With the month of October, in the Middle States, the operations relative to the putting in of Fall crops, should be brought to a close, and the earlier Rye should have been in the month the better. seeded more than a month ago, and wheat, the most important cereal of all, might have been seeded to advantage at any time after the 20th of September, and should certainly be put in the ground by the close of the first week in the present month. When this work is performed, the operations of the Farm become, for the rest of the season, of a more diversified character. In the harvesting of Fall cropsof corn, turnips, potatoes, pumpkins, the securing of matured seed-the cleansing of the ground from dead vines and haulm, the collection of materials for compost, the repairs of fences, and a multitude of other small but necessary duties, the farmer will find his time well employed. It must be remembered that after the October frosts set in, nothing should be left undone that is essential to that complete preparation for the comfort of the household and the stock upon the farm which the approach of winter imposes. Half the cares and annoyances of winter life in the country, where the thermometer in this latitude falls not unfrequently to zero, may be obviated by timely attention to those matters which tend to secure domestic comfort and to protect the stock from the inclemency of the weather. The work for the month is as follows:

SEEDING WHEAT.

We have already given ample directions for preparing the soil for this important crop, and for putting the seed into the ground in the best possible manner. We have pointed out the value of clover ley turned under as a preparation for wheat, and have spoken of the absolute necessity that the soil should contain an ample supply of that plantfood which constitutes the nutriment of the young wheat plant and conduces to its vigorous growth. Of all the constituents of a soil, potash and the phosphates are soonest exhausted by frequent croppings, and where these are wanting wheat will not flourish. The soil best adapted to the growth of wheat is a stiff clay loam; ploughed deeply and well pulverized. The time of planting ranges in this latitude from the 20th of September to the close of the first week in October. Late sowing is always avoided, if possible, as the young plants then are frequently two tender when winter sets in to withstand its rigors. The quantity of seed per acre should not be less than two bushels, if sown broadcast, although five pecks will suffice if the drill is used.

RYE.

What we have said of wheat applies still more forcibly to Rye in respect to the time of sceding. It should have been in the ground more than a month ago. The soil for rye may, and indeed should be, of a much lighter texture than that for wheat—the heaviest crops of Rye having been grown on dry bottom lands of this sort and light alluvials. If the Rye is still to be seeded put it in at once; make the ground very rich and sow six pecks of seed to the acre.

PLANTING OUT FRUIT ORCHARDS.

In preceding numbers of the Farmer we have inculcated the propriety of planting out a young orchard wherever one has not been planted or the old one has died out. We have so frequently given all the requisite directions for planting that a repetition here is useless. One or two suggestions may not, however, come amiss. Make the holes wide and deep, preserve the top soil for the roots—cart away the subsoil and fill up with rich earth drawn from any available source and mixed with a small quantity of lime. Do not plant deeper than the crown of the roots, and in choosing trees select only fruits of the best quality.

BARN YARD COMPOSTS.

No time should now be lost in making composts either in the barn yard or the field. The proportion of barn yard manure to rough vegetable fibre, marsh muck, woods' earth, scrapings of roads and ditches, the turf of hedge rows, &c. &c., is as one to three-that is to say, one load of barn yard manure to three loads of composting material. In making up the compost heap, layer by layer, let the lower layers of barn yard manure be the heaviest, graduating off the thickness of each layer as the When fermentation sets heap increases in height. in watch it closely-try the heat by thrusting a stick down into it, and as soon as the fermentation commences to expend its force, break down the heapmix the materials well together, and let it stand ready to cart out into the field. If the heap is made in the field, cover it well with earth, at the top and sides, to moderate the fermentation process and preserve the gases.

HARVESTING ROOTS AND PUMPKINS.

All tender roots, tubers, field pumpkins, &c. &c., should now be carefully housed, before they are injured by the frost. In storing them away, see that they are thoroughly dry, and keep them in a dry cool, but not warm, and well protected place. Late potatoes and field beets may be stored up in bulk in the open air, covered thickly with straw, and then covered again with a thickness of not less than 18 inches of earth. We have kept them in this way, through the winter, for many years, and they invariably turn out admirably in the spring.

Cattle Sheds.

Provide the cattle with good warm sheds for protection throughout the winter. Cattle so housed will require much less food and will go through the inclement season with ordinary care in fine health and condition.

Wet Lands

If there are low moist meadows to be drained the fall season is the best to do it in. Even the most naturally fertile meadows fail to bring good crops of the valuable grasses if they are wet and springy. Let them therefore be ditched and drained so as to carry off the surplus water. See in stoning the drains that the stones composing them are placed below the reach of the plough.

BUCKWHEAT.

Be careful to gather buckwheat before the frost touches it. The best time for harvesting this grain is when about half the heads have turned a deep chestnut brown. The straw is not of any great value, but it should be saved, nevertheless, as it offers a rough and not unpalatable food for stock during the winter.

Fences.

See that these are in good order, and wherever they show signs of dilapidation, let all the necessary repairs be at once made.

Fall Ploughing.

Strong stiff clays are always improved by having them ploughed deeply in the Fall of the year, and suffering the furrows to lie rough throughout the winter, so as to expose the largest amount of soil to the ameliorating and disintegrating effects of the frost. Under no circums ances, however, should such soils be ploughed when they are wet. Where they are sufficiently dry to criumble before the plough, seize at once the opportunity for breaking them up.

Garden Work for October.

We have no preliminary suggestions to make that month in regard to garden work as all the preparatory labours have ceased, and what is now to be done is to close up the season.

Winter Spinach.—If the crop of winter spinach is sufficiently advanced thin out the plants to four or five inches apart; and take care to keep the soil light and free from weeds.

Lettuce Plants.—Lettuce plants whi, now thrive best by being transplanted to a warm boro, or when they can be protected by a light covering of but on the approach of frost.

Sotting out Cabbage Flants.—During the first week in October, and not later than the second, if it can be avoided, select a piece of dry loamy soil, and spread over it to the depth of three inches the richest and best rotted mag nure to be had in the barn-yard.

Spade this into the soil to the depth of at least twelve inches, breaking up all clods as the spading advances, and raking the soil as the work proceeds. When this is done lay off the land in ridges with a hoe, making the ridges four inches high and three feet apart from the crown of one ridge to the crown of another. Let the ridges be laid off east and west, so that their faces shall be north and south respectively. As you finish each ridge compress the sides firmly by patting them with the back of the spade so as to make the soil adhere closely, and to prevent its crumbling. When all the ridges are formed, pick out the plants from the beds in which they have been growing; dip their roots in a solution of soot and cow manure, made to the consistence of thick cream, and in setting them along the ridge choose the north side of the ridge, setting them six inches apart and rather more than half way down the slope. Toward the close of November strew stable manure in the vallies, between the ridges for the protection and nourishment of the plants through the winter. When spring opens draw down the tops of the ridges into the intervals or vallies, where the manure has been lying all winter and work between the rowswith the hoe to lighten the soil and stimulate the growth of the plants. As the latter increase in growth, thin them out until they stand two feet apart in the rows, using the surplus plants for sale in market or for table purposes throughout the spring. At the second working give the plants a light hilling, and continue to work'them at intervals as the season progresses, taking care to apply water freely in dry weather, and always choose, in watering, the evening after sunset.

Endives.—These should be tied up for blanching. Mint.—Set out mint in frames for winter use.

Asparagus Beds.—Cut off the asparagus haulm as soon as it begins to turn yellow, and clean off all weeds and grass. Strew over the bed a heavy dressing of well rotted manure and refuse salt, and fork it carefully in. Rake all off clean. In the spring repeat the dressing and fork and rake as before.

Celery .- Earth up celery for blanching.

Rhwibarb or Pie Plant.—Sow the seeds of this fine table plaint, or set out fresh roots wherever wanted. Sea Kale.—Sow seed of sea kale for Spring use.

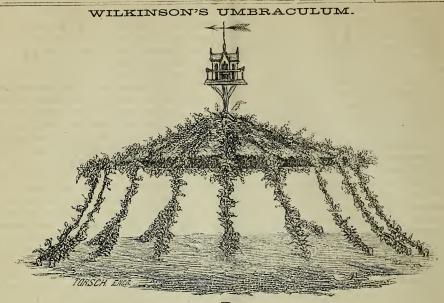
Shallots, Garlic, Chives.—Set out these early this nonth.

Onions.—Onions intended for seed should be set out this month.

Raspberries.—Make a new plantation of raspberries, if such is wanted, about the middle of October.

Gooseberries—Currants.—Plant out gooseberry and cur ant plants this month, at a distance of six feet apart.

Strawberry's.—Clean of and top dress strawberry beds—dress the m with woods' mould, well rotted manure and wood ashes.



B

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

SUBSTITUTE FOR SHADE TREES.

Messrs. Editors :- As very many of the most delightful suburban building sites lie unimproved, only because they are destitute of shade trees, and inferior, adjacent sites are selected and improved for the reason that they possess this one desirable characteristic, and as it is a work of years to grow trees that will afford a pleasant shade, I have labored to devise a substitute by which ample shade can be annually produced by the time the season arrives when shady retreats are sought.

Extensive verandas with different aspects are sometimes appended to houses erected on sites wanting shade with very good effect to the dwelling, and they are, to a certain extent, indispensable features of a rural residence, but they are an expensive part of a house, and more exposed to decay than other portions of it, and do not fully supply the place of shade trees.

It often occurs that the shady side of the house is the leeward side, hence, if shade is sought on a verandah, we are liable to be deprived of the fanning breeze, than which, nothing can be more delightful. Feeling that I have been successful in my attempt to supply a cheap, durable, and at the same time, a very ornamental substitute for a shade tree, I have decided to furnish you, for publication in your valuable journal, with a description of my invention, with illustrative drawings, which will constitute very appropriate decoration for the landscape and horticultural department.

I would not propose to locate my substitute on the site that should be occupied by shade trees near the house, but I would select a site that would be appropriate for a summer-house.

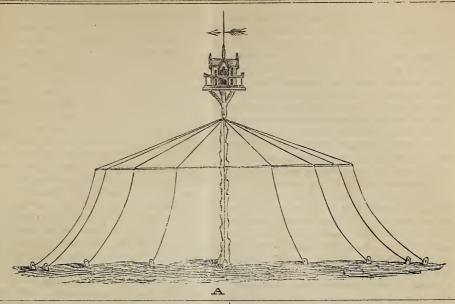
I would also plant shade trees around the dwelling as soon as practicable after the building is completed, and the grades all established. My experi- earth from around it and lowering the house to the

ence in planting up a vacant site a year or two previous, or the same season that a dwelling is erected, is not judicious, as it is almost impossible to protect the young trees from injury during the erection of the building, and it is generally desirable to change the grades, by which some of the trees previously planted are covered too deeply while others have their roots stripped. I would, however, recommend to owners of suburban property, which must, in the natural course of things, be improved by buildings in the course of a few years, to have the building sites selected by one possessing the best judgment, taste and experience in the art of landscaping, and to have the site properly graded, and a dwelling of the proper size staked out, next lay out the carriage approach and the principal walks near the house, and then plant trees and surubbery. When the time arrives for the building to be erected, then thoroughly enclose all the plantations to effectually guard them from injury before breaking the ground.

I have known such preliminary improvements as I have described, to pay over one thousand per cent. on their cost in a few years, and it often occurs that the site could not be sold only for the grading and planting.

I was recently applied to by the owner and occupant of a country seat, in many respects as valuable as any in Baltimore county, to furnish a plan and estimate for grading around a house; a large, fine, brick mansion, which had been built some ten years. The proprietor had been his own landscape gardener and architect, and he had located this large structure on the summit of a small hill, only suitable for a site for a summer-house, without grading it, so as to produce a proper grade or plateau around it for roads, walks, &c.

The hill was precipitous on all sides, and the only practical remedy or means of producing the desired grade around the house was by excavating the



proper level as compared with the new grade, thus involving an expense of several thousand dollars, which might have been done originally for a few dollars.

It will be seen by reference to cut A, that my Umbraculum is constructed by setting firmly in the ground, a trunk of a tree with the bark on, and its limbs trimmed so as to leave projecting knots. This is surmounted by a neat bird cage, and a conical lattice of galvanized iron wire suspended on it, and eight wire chains hanging on all sides from the ring of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch galvanized iron gas pipe forming the base of the conical lattice, and attached at the lower end to a post set in the ground. At each of the eight posts, a fertile border is to be prepared, and a hop vine is to be planted, and the vines to be trained over the frame, which they will cover so as to produce a dense shade by the middle of June in this latitude.

All the guys are to be made of wire chains, that the vines may attach themselves to them, as they will not climb a single plain wire. The hop is a very cleanly, pretty vine, and not subject to attacks of vermin, and withal, a very rapid grower.

Other flowering runners may be planted with

Other flowering runners may be planted with the hops in the same borders, and when they are grown so as to cover the frame, the hops may be removed if the other runners are preferred. The pendant conical lattice, thus suspended, will not be stationary, but will vibrate some two feet, which will add much to its beauty.

Cut B, represents a complete Umbraculum. The entire expense of construction will not exceed seventy-five dollars, and it will produce a very pleasing effect in the landscape, and afford a perfect shade, and if the post is of durable timber it will last twenty years or more.

Yours truly,

J. Wilkinson,

Landscape Gardener, Baltimore, Md.

Trying to the feelings—to tie a pretty girls bonnet, without tasting her lips.

Testing Clover Seed.

A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph writing on the subject of "Preparation of Clover Seed," suggests the following as one of the many modes by which poor seed may be detected:

"Take a small tin cup, and fill it to within half an inch of the top with good garden mould. Make the surface of the mould perfectly level, and sprinkle on twenty-five seeds, taken promiscuously from the mass, and cover them half an inch deep with the same kind of mould as that in the bottom of the vessel. Moisten the whole with soap suds, and keep the cup in a warm place for a few days-not allowing it to dry, and the plants from the good seed will appear and may be counted to determine what proportion of the mass is good and what is bad. This is the most speedy, and I think, the most certain method of ascertaining this fact. If urine be poured over the seed for a few days before committing it to the soil, and a little fine gypsum sprinkled on to coat the seeds, the germination will be more rapid. Of all the stimulants ordinarily recommended for clover, this mineral is, I am persuaded, the most efficient, and the most certain of success; and I would no more think of sowing down a piece of soil to clover-no matter how rich it might be in vegetable matter, or how carefully it might have been prepared-without an application of this prime exciter of germinative energy than I would think of making pork without grain."

"LET ME GO!"

I clasped her tiny hand in mine; I clasped her beauteous form; I vowed to shield her from the wind And from the world's cold storm.

She set her beauteous eyes on me, The tears did wildly flow; And with her little lips she said— "Confound you! let me go!"

BONE MANURES.

About the year 1740, the value of bones as a tertilizer was discovered by accident. The cutlers of Sheffield, who use bones largely in the mannfacture of handles for knives and forks, threw their bone refuse into heaps, which remained undisturbed for some time until they became putrified. One of these heaps was carted away as rubbish, and somehow or other came to be spread upon grass land. The effect of it was most remarkable, so much so, that it could hardly be believed that it was owing to the bone refuse. People thought there must be some wonderful fertilizer beneath the surface, and they dug to find it. Not succeeding, they came to the conclusion that it was the cutlers' rubbish after all. Subsequent trials confirmed this view of things, and though at first this new manurial agent was not extensively used, it has now come to be regarded as one of the most valuable substances that can be applied to the soil. It was not until the year 1814 that machinery came to be set up for crushing bones. A Mr. Legard, of Ganton, on the Yorkshire Wolds, is reputed to have been the first manufacturer of bone manure, and from imperfect beginnings, bone-crushing machinery has been improved and steam power applied, until the preparation of this fertilizer is now an extensive, profitable, and established trade.

The chief value of bones arises from their furnishing that scarce and useful substance, phosphate of lime. They also supply a rich animal matter. The following analysis of the bones of an ox may be taken as an exhibit of their average constituents:—

 Cartilage
 33.3 per cent.

 Phosphate of Lime
 .55.35
 "

 Fluate of Lime
 3.0
 "

 Carbonate of Lime
 3.85
 "

 Phosphate of Magnesia
 3.05
 "

 Soda and a small portion of common salt
 2.45
 "

Thus it will be seen that bones consist wholly of material that is useful for plant food; while they are especially valuable on account of their containing so large a proportion of animal matter and phosphate of lime.

Bones are prepared for use by boiling, crushing or dissolving. The boiling process extracts the gelatine and fatty matter, which while it lessens their fertilizing qualities, makes them yield more quickly to the action of air and moisture, so that their influence is at once brought to bear on the growing crop. The breaking or crushing process makes bones more soluble in water, and hence the finer they are ground the more speedily and perceptibly they act. But from the fact that crushed bone requires time to be thoroughly incorporated with the soil, its effects are very durable, and a field well dressed with this manure shows the effect of the application for years.—The dissolving process is usually accomplished by the use of sulphuric acid. This destroys the mechani-

cal structure of the bones, and renders them so thoroughly soluble, that they become at once available for plant-food. Sulphuric acid is itself a valuable fertilizer, and enters largely into the composition of certain plants. It also acts on other fertilizing substances in the soil, so as to make them available for the nourishment of the growing crop. Superphosphate of lime, as it is called, is a preparation of bone manure by the addition of sulphuric acid. This fertilizer, when made upon honour, is of great value, and well worthy the attention of the farmer. He should know, however, that there is a great chance for adulteration in making it, and that superphosphates differ very considerably in their value. In England, some humiliating exposures have been made of frauds committed from time to time, in the manufacture and sale of this material. An agriculture writer in that country observes that makers and venders of this article "take advantage of that patent weakness of all farmers for cheap bargains," and consequently do not hesitate to use all manner of rubbish in the manufacture of superphosphate, so as to undersell their more conscientious rivals. Gypsum is largely used in the adulteration of superphosphate. Bone-dust is also liable to be adulterated, so that it is of great importance to have some guarantee of its genuineness, either in the character of the manufacturer, or the application of some test for the detection of worthless admixtures. It is not difficult to analyze bone-dust, and an ordinary farmer may soon learn how to do it.

But the cheapest method of providing bone manure, and surest way of having it genuine, is to prepare it yourself. There is no great difficulty or occult art about this. Various processes have been prescribed, most of them of a very simple character. One very practicable method is to break a quantity of bones with a hammer, and mix them with sulphuric acid diluted with three or four times its bulk of water. This is to be thoroughly mixed and left a day or two at rest. It should then be stirred daily until it is reduced to paste, when it may either be diluted with water, and applied to the land in a liquid state, or mixed with a large quantity of earth, soot sawdust, or powdered charcoal. If diluted with water, one barrel of the pasty mass may be mixed with one hundred barrels of water, and sprinkled on the land from a water-cart or by scoops. An English work on "Scientific Farming" suggests the following methods: "Let us suppose a farmer to require bones for his turnip crop in the spring; let him lay in his stock of bone-dust, say 2 cwt. per acre, in the December previous. Let him mix these in a shed or any covered place, with the same weight of salt, and to this add 20 bushels of finely-sifted coal ashes, and water them with gas-liquid, or liquid manure from his tank, if he have one, and turn them

over every week or ten days. The quantity of liquor to use should be as much as they will absorb. This process, repeated for three months, will reduce them to a proper state, and by the time they are required for use, he will have, at least so far as bones are concerned, a sufficient supply to procure him an excellent crop." Another mode is the following: "In a large square tub, say 5 feet wide by 2 feet 6 inches broad, and 2 feet deep (lined with lead), the bones should be spread evenly, and upon them should be poured half their weight of water, if hot all the better; after steeping for 24 hours, then pour on the same quantity of acid, viz., half the weight of the bones. These should now remain 36 hours at least, and be stirred at intervals during the time, when they should be taken out and mixed with ashes to such an extent as will make them sufficiently dry for drilling. The more they are stirred while under acid the better, and the more thoroughly they are mixed with the ashes the better also; as by so doing, the whole mass becomes more thoroughly incorporated." We do not see why a barrel will not do as well as the expensive lead-lined box spoken of above. In all the foregoing processes that include sulphuric acid, it is well to remember that this chemical substance requires to be "handled with care." Bones broken with a hammer, and mixed with an equal quantity of earth or ashes, will heat and decompose so as to be in a state fit for use in turnip drills. We imagine that most farmers who can be persuaded to use bones at all, will do so in that way which requires least trouble, and either by purchasing crushed bones, or resorting to some simple method like that last named, will avoid slower processes that require time, patience and labour .-Every one who has a piece of land under cultivation should see to it that it has from time to time a dosing of bones, in one form or another .- Canada Farmer.

CLOVER.—Where clover can be mown more than once in a season, each time that it is cut the roots penetrate to a greater depth in the soil and subsoil in search of food; it is therefore evident that this plant does not receive all its support from the active surface soil, but a portion of it from a greater depth in the subsoil than most ordinary farm crops. Besides this, I have been led to believe from experience and observation, that the roots of clover not only obtain a portion of their food from a greater depth in the earth than is penetrated by the plow, but that those roots in thus penetrating the subsoil in search of food, actually bring up something which in their decay strengthens and enriches the soil for future crops.

The cheapest excursion you may make is into the realms of Fancy. No return ticket is required.

THE VALUE OF THE GRASSES AS A MANURE.

The following from the "Southern Cultivator," we take from an essay entitled, "Which grasses have stood the test in the South."

"All flesh is grass," and the great secret of farming consists in fertilizing the soil, by such means as will afford a profit, rather than increasing an expense in the process. Guano, gypsum, lime, ashes, salt and animal manures, will all enrich lands, but they do it at a cost to the farmer; the grasses, on the other hand, pay large profits, while they enrich the soil on a large scale. It may, therefore, be truly claimed, that luxuriant pastures make fat domestic animals, and fat lands, while they fill the pockets of their owners. Curiosity as well as interest may prompt the young and inexperienced, to ask how this can be accomplished.

The constant decomposition of animal and vegetable matters, going on everywhere, keeps the atmosphere saturated with the richest manures, always ready to be imparted to plants and soils, which may be in favorable states to receive them. What is the most favorable state of the soil? Experience and science prove, that when the surface is shaded or covered, to exclude the heat of the sun, it is the most favorable state to imbibe the atmospheric manures. A luxuriant pasture, forming a green carpet, completely excludes the direct rays of the sun, while it is pervious, and freely admits the atmosphere to penetrate and deposite its manures in the soil beneath. Contrast the contrary state of the soil .-Observe the public road exposed to the hot sun, or the farmer's plantation, who constantly tills his lands in corn, cotton, tobacco, &c. While the food of these crops is taken from the soil, the unprotected surface is exposed to the hot sun, and all the volatile manures, as far down as the heat penetrates, are made to rise up and float in the air, to be wafted off by the winds. While this impoverishing process is going on, the rain water penetrates, dissolves and holds in solution the earthy manures, and washes them down the streams to the ocean. The crops of the farmer get a little of the manure while it is being wasted, but the atmosphere and the ocean get much more. His more provident neighbor, whose lands are covered with grass, so as to protect them from being drained of their volatile elements by the heat of the sun, gets his soil enriched at the expense of the badly managed farms in the vicinity. The floating manures, wafted in the winds from neighboring farms and woodlands, penetrate his cool earth beneath the sod and become fixed in the soil. The floating ammonia, ozone, carbonic acid, phosphorus, nitrogen and oxygen all attach themselves to the earthy constituents of the soil, forming the nitrates of ammonia, potash and lime, and the carbonates and phosphates of these, and some other substances, all of which enrich the soil. In the meantime, the grass is imbibing its full share of the atmospheric manures, which are returned to the soil in the form of animal manures. Such lands are also protected measurably against the impoverishing influence of washing rains, by the perfect sod which covers them. In this provident way of farming, it may be easily seen how the adept in grass husbandry may deprive the soil of his careless, land skinning neighbors of its fertility, while he enriches his own, and makes himself wealthy.

The comparative value of the grasses we have been considering, as fertilizers of the soil, must be made out, more from observation than scientific research; because chemical analysis has not been pursued sufficiently on this subject to give accurate results. Common consent puts clover foremost among the grasses. Bluegrass may safely come next in order, and timothy and herds grass must be put behind blue grass. Millet is believed to take nearly or quite as much from the soil as it adds to it.

Why should Timothy be always mixed with Clover?—Because it will make the pasture much more nutritious; and because, Clover, having no other grass mixed with it, is very likely to produce colic in cattle, mules and horses, and destroy them. A mixture of grasses seldom, if ever, produce colic.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMING.

The following we clip from the discussions of the American Institute Farmer's Club, held in July last:

T. A. Bauer, Upper Allen, Cumberland County, Pa.: "I plow clover sod in Autumn or March; and lime, 50 bushels to the acre, and plant with corn. This I harvest by cutting close to the ground, putting in shocks to cure. It is husked at the shocks, the stalks tied in bundles, hauled near the barn and stacked. In the Spring, the corn stubble is plowed for oats. The oat stubble is dressed with barnyard manure, plowed and harrowed and left till it is time to sow wheat; then go over with a large cultivator, and afterward drill in the wheat. If intending to make the field into mowing-land, I sow three pecks of timothy seed (per ten acres) with the wheat, and in the Spring one bushel of clover seed. Our farms in Cumberland County are generally so divided, that we have two parts for corn, two for oats, two for wheat, two for mowing, and one for pasture. This is our regular rotation. Our grass crops are heavy, and generally 40 to 50 bushels of corn to the acre, 40 to 50 bushels of oats, and 15 to 25 bushels of wheat. My farm is clear of garlic and all other foul weeds, and hay and fodder are so plenty that I need not turn stock to pasture before

the clover is in head, and I never feed so close that I cannot turn down vegetable matter enough to produce a good crop of corn without any other manure. Still, we are careful to make all the manure possible, which we do by stabling our cattle the greater part of the year. We also stall feed many cattle, prefering to feed all the hay and fodder we make in the stables, using plenty of straw and oats for litter. The dung heaps from our stables enable us to give our wheat lands a heavy coat of manure every year. By plowing this in deep we have plenty of corn to sell and keep; and this is the way we keep our land in good condition, never exhausted, never in want of rest, never in a condition that will not produce a good crop. Land needs to be covered with a crop all the time; we do not think clover seed expensive, we can always make as much as we need and have some to sell. There is one thing the farmer must never forget in this course of farming; that is, to use lime as I have recommended, every year, upon one portion of the farm."

John G. Bergen—Although I approve of the system of rotation in farming, and the growth of clover as a fertilizer, there are localities where it cannot be adopted to any extent, and where it is not a necessity. Such is the case among the market gardeners around New York. I know one field upon which cucumbers have been grown 35 years. All that is wanted is manure. Here the farmer cannot afford to wait its growth and decay in the soil; he must buy it and apply it liberally.

P. T. Quinn—I have cultivated land, without rest, steadily for sixteen years. I do not attempt to do so without manure. I cannot afford that. My land is better now than it was at first. I cannot afford to grow clover; a crop of which is worth say \$30. I can buy manure and grow other crops more profitably.

CLOVER SEED .- We believe, says the Rural New Yorker, that a crop of clover seed taken from the land exhausts the soil more than the crop which is cut for hay. Any seed crop, it is well known, is more exhaustive than a mere fodder crop. One strong reason for cutting timothy for hay early, is to remove it from the soil before it has abstracted those elements which form the seed. It impoverishes the soil much less than if cut later. The first growth of clover is not generally disposed to seed much; hence it is not so exhaustive as other grasses if cut late. But the second crop, which bears the seed, is injurious to the land-at least the taking it away is. Unless remuneration is made to the soil it will pay better to let the second growth of clover rot on the land, or feed it off.

Wish chastely, and love dearly.

COMMUNICATED.

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

Effect of Shade and Sunlight on Growing Crops, and Its Philosophy.

The influence of sunshine or the sun's heat and light upon the growth, size, beauty and quality of our various field and garden crops, is far greater and far more important than most of our farmers and gardeners are aware of. In proof of this, let me describe a few experiments made by myself.

In the spring of 1864 I dug up a corner of the grass patch in front of my house and planted about thirty hills of potatos there, mainly to get rid of some ugly rooty weeds in that part of my front yard. The potatos were planted partly under and between the shade of a large pear tree and a plum tree, and soon threw up very large, luxuriant and beautiful vines or tops, that made every unreflecting person who saw them think I was going to have a large yield of very large and handsome potatos in my little patch. But when I came to dig for them, lo and behold! I found none there at all fit to eat, as my whole patch only produced a few potatoes, and they were no larger than a boy's commonsized play-marble. I knew beforehand that I would not get much of a potato crop there, but I must confess that I was greatly disappointed myself in my getting none at all worth eating. But as my main object was the subduing of ugly weeds, and I had partially succeeded in that through my hoeable potato crop. I thought I would try another hoe crop there next season. And so I planted bunch beans there in 1865, but I obtained only about half a crop of new beans, and they were an inferior article both in size and quality. And I now, (September 5th, 1866) have the same patch planted with cabbage, that has fine luxuriant leaves but has thus far formed no heads at all, and from all appearances never will form any worthy of notice-but I am getting rid of the weeds that had spoiled the looks

of that part of my front grass yard.

And now what caused this poor potato, bean and cabbage crop on my good loamy soil, thickly covered with grass? Why it was evidently the shade of my trees, or in other words, the want of sunshine or sunlight and sun-heat that made these crops so poor. For a partial shade or shading keeps the tops of plants soft and green and in a growing condition-a condition that confines the rising sap mainly to the tops of plants, and thus increases their length, thickness and luxuriance at the expense and slow growth of their roots and tubers, which thus remain small. Too much shade or shading, on the other hand, blanches and whitens the tops and stems of plants and makes them too soft to grow .-And hence, densely shaded plants produce, as a general thing, neither tops, roots nor tubers that

are worth anything.

This season has afforded us peculiar opportunities for observing and studying the effects of sunlight, as well as the absence of sunlight on our various growing crops. For our potato crops this year, for example, have uncommonly long, thick and luxuriant stalks, and as a general thing, small potatos; and some field crops with splendid looking tops are said to have no potatos at all on their roots, or potatos that are very small compared with what they ought to be. And many of our grew very slowly, and at times became stunted, and oldest farmers are asking the question—" What is even lame. And their removal in the ensuing

the cause of this? Why are our potato tops so large and our potatos themselves so small and poor, when we have had such frequent and fine rains to make things grow?" And in reasoning about its causes, I began with my own experiments in 1864, '65 and '66, showing the effects of shade upon our growing crops. And I reasoned in this way, to wit: What is shade? Why, it is the absence of sunlight, produced by something that obstructs its passage to our earth, or a portion of it. Again, we have had quite a rainy season here this year, and rainy weather is cloudy weather, and cloudy weather produces a shade all over the land, so far as the clouds extend. And an excess of cloudy or rainy weather thus produces exactly the same effects upon our growing field and garden crops that the shade of a tree or trees does, and for precisely the same reasous. And so you see, I am of the opinion that our frequent rains and long continued cloudy and cold spring, and uncommonly cold August weather are the cause of our potato, corn, tomato, cabbage and other plants having such large and luxuriant stalks or vines and so few and so small potatos, tomatos, cabbage heads, &c., and ripening so slowly as they

I have also observed this fact in my own garden and outlot culture, to wit: that when our summer season is hot, and even dry, and measurably free from clouds and rain, our potato, corn, tomato, cabbage and other plants will have small or but medium-sized stalks and vines, that dry up and die off soon, while their potatos, tomatos, cabbage heads, &c. will be numerous, large, richly colored and of a superior quality. And you may, perhaps, ask me how I account for this? I answer such a season as I have just described is always one of abundant sunshine, and the sun's heat and light soon hardens the fibres of the stalks of the potato, tomato and other plants so much that the stalks measurably cease growing in length, thickness and luxuriance, and so spend their sap and strength mainly in enlarging the potatos at their roots, and the tomatos, beans, &c., strung along on their vines above ground, and in imparting to them a rich and beautiful color and an extra fine flavor. And this is equally true in the case of our apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, &c., which always have a poor color and an inferior fragrance and taste in cold and long-continued cloudy and rainy weather. Sometimes our extra large stalks of the potato, tomato and other plants arise, as we all know, from their growing upon a rich or over-rich soil. But as their stalks are very large this year upon lands that are decidedly poor, we must, of course, ascribe that luxuriance to some other cause. And I think I have given you the true cause.

Sunlight has an equally remarkable influence and effect upon man himself and the whole animal creation, since all living beings dwindle away in size, beauty and strength when deprived of the invigorating powers of the sun's heat and light. For example, I knew a man, now dead, who used to buy every year three or four pigs from four to eight weeks old, for his next year's pork. And to keep them very warm and nice through the winter he always put them into a small pen made in one end of a feeding stall in his stable, where his pigs had very little room for exercise, and never saw the sun, and but little even of daylight. And here his little pigs in spite of their warm place and generous feeding, grew very slowly, and at times became stunted, and spring into his regular pig pen, where they had plenty of room and sunlight, made them recover very slowly from their winter's injuries. For they never grew as large and as fat as they would have done, if they had been kept out of this warm, but small and dark place. And the reason of it is because pigs are very fond of lying where the sun shines freely on them, and will not thrive well without it. For pigs will always, other things being equal in regard to food and care, thrive more in the sunlight, though cool or cold, than in a tark place, however nice and warm, for no animal can thrive well when deprived of sunshine.

I hope you will excuse these philosophical reflections on sunshine and shade, as this is a subject that ought to be far better understood by us all than it vet is. I am very fond of studying and explaining, so far as I can, those profoundly mysterious and highly important elements and influences of nature that are ever affecting, either for evil or for good, all of our farm and garden crops. And I presume there will be no harm in my saying to you here, that I have written and have ready for the press an original work on practical agriculture, entitled "The Science or Philosophy of Farming." It will make a printed volume of some 700 or 800 pages of octavo book form. It contains twenty-six chapters that treat of a very great variety of subjects-its chapters being: 1. Origin of Soils or Agricultural Geology; 2, Nature of Soils; 3, The Fertilizing Elements of Soils; 4, Preparation of the Soil for seeding and planting and after-culture; 5, Seeding or the Sowing and planting of Seeds; 6, The Growth of Plants; 7, Harvesting of Crops or ripened Grain, &c., &c., as the work is really so encyclopediac in its nature as to be almost an agricultural library in itself. It is the result of years of agricultural reading, research and study, and is designed to be a practical guide for the farmer, and at the same time a text book for agricultural schools and colleges on the practice and philosophy of agriculture; for there is a vast amount of philosophy connected with agriculture, and I have endeavored to explain that philosophy so fully and plainly that this portion of my work will be intensely interesting and valuable to every cultivator of the soil. I will be glad to receive subscriptions for this work, at four dollars per copy, that being the lowest price I can put it at to make anything by it for myself .-For it is my design to put it in print as soon as I can obtain sufficient subscriptions for it to warrant JOHN F. WOLFINGER. me in so doing. Milton, Northumberland Co., Sept. 5th, 1866.

Toads.—In this country the boys generally kill toads whenever they see them. The toad is not remarkably handsome, but he is a very useful fellow, nevertheless, and abroad they know it, and make him an article of petty commerce. In London and Paris they are bought and sold in the markets—bought by the market-gardeners, who use them for the purpose of destroying troublesome bugs. They are as destructive on the striped bug which preys on cucumbers and melons, and on similar pests, as the turkey is on the tobacco-worm and grasshopper. The latest quotation for toads abroad is two shillings per dozen though they have gone as high as six—thus ranging in our paper currency from sixty six cents to nearly two dollars per dozen. Thus far we do not see them quoted in our market lists.

Railway "jams" are anything but preserves.

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

FARMER'S GARDENS-No. 6.

Beans.—Bush or Snap.—Desirable standard varieties are, Early Valentine, White Kidney and Early Marrowfat. Sow the first two as soon after the ground can be well worked in the spring as is safe from hard frosts; of course this will vary according to latitude and seasons. Sow once in two weeks for a succession for six or eight weeks; the last sown may be preserved for winter use by canning. This course of sowing for a succession will prolong the season, giving us a plentiful supply, lasting several weeks instead of only one. Plant in drills two inches deep, one in two inches, drills eighteen inches apart. As soon as they are fairly up use the shuffle hoe to destroy the weeds and stir the dirt around the plants, haul a little dirt around the plants once or twice with a common hoe. Work only when dry.

POLE OR RUNNING BEARS.—The desirable sorts are Large and Small Lima, Case-knife, Cranberry and Frost. Prepare your ground by first setting the poles firmly in the ground about 18 inches, leaving them six feet above, three feet apart each way; plant from four to six beans in a hill at equal distances around the poles, cover according to variety. Limas should be stuck with the eye down and covered about half an inch with fine soil, they being so large that if deeply covered they cannot force their way above ground. When the vines have reached the top of the poles pinch off the ends, to promote ripening, etc. Keep the soil mellow and clean, renew the dirt around the plants at each hoeing. Beans are peculiarly sensitive of being worked when wet, and should only be hoed when dry.

BEETS.—There are many varieties of which I would name for the table, Early Turnip, (or Bassano,) Early Blood Turnip, Long Blood. A rich, deeply-worked soil is required. Sow in drills three-fourths of an inch deep, rows 16 to 18 inches apart, and thin to six inches. Keep the soil clean and mellow by frequent stirring to a good depth. Sow the turnip-rooted varieties as early as possible, and the long blood for fall and winter, later. Packed in barrels or boxes, with dry sand, they may be nicely preserved through the winter.

Broccoll.—Desirable sorts are: Early White, Early Purple, and Early Cape. Sow first of April, according to climate and season, in shallow drills ten inches apart. Transplant in June and July, two feet apart each way. Cultivate same as Cabbage, and commence to use in October.

Cabbage.—Varieties are numerous—I name the following: Early York, Winningstadt, Large Early York, Early Dutch, Marblehead Mammoth, Drumhead, Stone Mason and Green Globe Savoy. If very early cabbage are desired, seed of the early sort may be sown in September in drills three inches apart, and rows of any desirable length. Keep clean of weeds, and just before the ground freezes up thin to three inches apart in the row, surround the bed with a frame six inches high in front and fifteen in the rear, so as to carry off the water. Cover over with boards, and in mild weather remove the boards in midday to air the plants. The frame should be made tight or banked up. In very cold weather cover with straw or mats, remembering as the weather moderates to remove them. In spring as soon as all danger of hard freezing is past, transplant into well prepared open ground eighteen.

inches both ways. Sown in hot-beds early, they may be much forwarded—but will not make as hardy plants as those sown in the fall. Keep up a pretty high temperature, water often lightly; air in the middle of sunny days, and keep a lookont that they do not burn before opening the sash. In this way they may be forwarded ready to plant out the latter part of April, and be fit for the table the last of June or first of July, some week or two later than those wintered over. Later sorts may be sown in April or fore part of May, in a rich bed, rows ten inches apart and thin to three inches.— Keep clean and stir the soil often and you will have strong plants to transplant in June or July. The largest transplanted first, will make late fall, while the smaller ones, later, will answer for a winter supply. Transplant into deeply worked, rich soil, two and a half feet each way; and if you wish nice large heads stir the soil at least twice a week thoroughly till they head; leave the ground nearly level, without any hilling around the plants.—
Moist or wet weather is best for transplanting; but for want thereof, thoroughly wet the bed and remove the plants with a trowel or pointed stick .-Set them in hills, well watered, about the same depth they grew in the bed, press the dirt up close to the roots to their entire depth, and finish by again watering, and if well done they will grow with very little check. GIARDINIERE.

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SHEEP.

The cut of the ram, Baron, which you gave in your last number, is a very remarkable sheep. I was at Mr. Chamberlain's last winter in February, and saw the ram and quite a number of the lambs sired by him. If the ram be judged by his stock, he is one of the most perfect I ever saw, for so entirely does he impress upon his progeny his own good qualities, that it was impossible to be mistaken in them, though there was quite a difference in the dams. But independent of the stock, he has qualities of his own, patent to all, that make him a gem of a sheep. The "leginess" which seems to trouble Dr. Randall, and which to a man who can see nothing good that has not "Hammond" on it, or that has not at least been across the corner of one of his neighbour's lots-has been entirely overcome, and he is a short-legged and compact, well built sheep, equal to any of the brag Vermont sheep. He will not, however, shear a heavy fleece, but he will shear more value of wool when ready for the cards, than any of the 40 pound shears of all Vermont. Whenever the Silesians have been crossed upon the common or improved merino, the wool has been improved in quality and value, and the sheep in early maturity and size.

There is no greater mistake that farmers can make than to believe the accounts of the remarkable weight of fleeces which they read or hear of having been cut from the Merino sheep, such stories are a most unmitigated swindle. Heavy fleeces are cut from pampered sheep, but heavy fleeces of wool are another thing entirely. The cupidity of a certain class of farmers, and the stupidity of wool dealers has led to a condition of things in sheep breeding little better than downright swindling. The average yield of wool from an ordinary flock of sheep will be about 1 pound of wool to 20 pounds of car-

obtained it must be paid for in better care and higher keep. I speak of wool as cleaned and ready for the cards-and grading full blood merino. manufacturer understands this subject much better than farmers generally think, and they judge the wool by the value it has when scoured and ready for the cards. They also judge by the quantity of fine wool, or rather the evenness of the fleece, for after all the price of wool is governed by its quality—and hence the quality of Mr. Chamberlain's wool makes it rank with the highest priced wool produced in the United States. The quantity produced is so small at present that it does not find a place in the price list.

My object now is to call the attention of farmers this side of the mountains to the subject of wool growing in such a way as not to lose substance while pursuing an imaginary shadow. The business can be made of the highest importance in profit, if properly conducted, but, if quality is sacrificed to this heavy fleece sham, smaller profits must be the consequence. I feel a natural anxiety to have the farmers start right, for I know how much of future success to them and to the country depends up-

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

Our Annual Solar Heat and Weather,

Natural philosophers, who have examined the subject carefully, tell us that we have just the same, or about the same amount of solar heat in each and every successive year. And this seems to be now a generally admitted truth. For although some of our summers are much hotter and some of our winters much colder than others, yet if we sum up the atmospheric temperatures of every month of a year, we shall find that the snm total of its an-nual heat will be about the same as it has usually been in past years. The variations of the weather, however great, do not change this law of nature .-For if any month of any one year is, for example, unusually hot, some one or more of its succeeding months of the same year will be cooler or colder than usual, and vice versa. We had a very striking illustration of this fact during our present year of 1866. For our month of July was hotter, as a whole, than any July ever known in our country, a very extraordinary amount of heat having prevailed in it for some nine or ten successive days .-And this excessive degree of heat in July, of course, left less heat than common for our remaining sum-mer month of August. And hence, August, instead of being as hot and as sultry as it commonly is, was extraordinarily cool and cold; just as much too cold as July had been too hot, compared with our ordinary standard of temperature during these two months of the year. And this extra coldness of August will very probably give us hotter weather than common during September and October.—And in that case, our late crops of potatos, corn, &c. will have sunlight and heat enough yet to do well and yield more than our early planted potatos and corn have done. And reasoning from past experience, as well as analogy, I am inclined to think that our fall months of September, October and November will be quite warm and pleasant, and so make up, in some degree, for our spring and summer coldness. This theory is also strengthened by the fact that our last winter, the first months of this cass, live weight—and if a greater yield than this is year were uncommonly cold, and so left more than the usual amount of solar heat to be diffused through the remaining months of the year; and as April, May and June were, as a whole, quite cool, and August extraordinarily cold, we may now reasonably expect hot fall months, unless, indeed, our fall months for this year are also to prove an exception to the fall weather we mostly have.

J. F. Wolfinger.

Milton, Pa., Sept. 5th, 1866.

COTTON AND CORN CROP IN SOUTH WESTERN GEORGIA---FREEDMEN.

CUTHBERT, GA., September 13th, 1866. To the Editors Maryland Farmer:

Would you hear from the crops in Southwestern Georgia? I will venture a few lines. Our crops this year are confined chiefly to corn and cotton.— The corn crop is now nearly ready for gathering it is generally poor. The area planted under the most favorable season and culture, would scarcely have been sufficient for the necessities of the country, as it is it will fall far short of the demand to area of cotton planted it will very nearly come up to that of the last few years prior to the war, that is, in this section, owing to the fact of its exemption from raids during the war, &c. kept this crop clear of grass in the spring, this prevented cotton from making a bottom crop, (as we call it.) The summer droughts prevented it from making a good middle crop—and now, for the last few weeks, the extreme wet weather is ruining the top crop. I would state that cotton generally has three almost distinct crops-the first, or bottom crop—the second, or middle crop—the third, or top crop. It is upon the latter we have been mainly depending this year, hoping that by having a late fall this crop would be a large one, but thus "disappointment lurks in many a hope," &c. Cotton blooms in the morning-the upland cotton bloom is first white, and after the first day begins to grow red, after which it drops. Now, the way in which these rainy spells injure it is, that raining in the bloom in the morning causes it to shed without forming a boll. It is generally conceded here by farmers, that those blooms that open by the 15th of this mouth will almost invariably be in time to make cotton before killing frost-that time is near at hand, and yet the rain continues. A million and a half bales is our outside limit now-for in addition to these other causes, the rust is ruining the two last crops in this and adjoining counties.

The freedmen do from one-half to two-thirds work—but we are learning to possess ourselves in patience, and await the time when we can do better, though many are selling out and vowing never to farm with freedmen as a dependence for laborers.

Yours, South West Georgia.

STOCK-RAISING IN TEXAS.—The Galveston News says two stock-raisers from Nucces were there recently, one of whom sold out part of his stock to to the other for \$47,500 in gold down. They both settled in the same county, some ten or twelve years ago, when both alike were poor men. This information is given us by the lawyer who drew up the papers and saw the money paid, and who knows both parties. We know many in the West whose property, now valued at some \$70,000, has all been made by stock-raising and trading within the past twenty-five years.—Louisville Ind. Gazette.

THE QUALITY OF OUR WHEAT.

High quality in wheat can only be obtained where there is sufficient heat in summer for its perfect elaboration. There is nothing that will take the place of sunshine. In this respect the climate of the United States is far better for the production of wheat of high quality, than that of Great Britain.

The best wheat years in England are the dryest and hottest. The year 1863, with its great heat, was the best wheat season ever known in England. The crop was never before so large, or the quality so good. The heat of the summer months approximated closely to that of this country. With "high farming" there is nothing which the English wheat grower dreads so much as a cold, moist summer .-Could he be always sure of an American summer, he could calculate on obtaining an average yield of not less than forty bushels per acre, and of the highest quality. But should he make his land rich enough to produce a heavy crop in a dry season, and a cool, moist summer should ensue, his wheat would be all laid and not yield half a crop. So far as the summer climate is concerned, therefore, the American wheat-grower has everything that he can desire. Ours is the climate for "high farming."

The severity of the winters, and cold, late, wet springs, followed suddenly by dry, hot summers, are the chief drawbacks to our American climate; but their injurious effects can easily be guarded against. All that we need is good farming. The land must be drained, well cultivated, properly enriched, and sowed with a variety that matures early, and the result will be all that can be desired. In moist lands, especially, the roots of grain which are not well protected by a healthy growth in autumn are very sure, by the upheaving of the ground, to be broken and exposed to a killing cold in winter. This is inevitable in long-cultivated and moist lands. In new soils, rendered light and porous by the remains of vegetable matter, late sowing often results differently. Underdraining will lengthen the season at least two weeks in autumn and spring. The land will be drier and warmer in spring and fall, and cooler and more moist during the summer months. The wheat on thoroughly underdrained, well-cultivated, and enriched land, will make a strong, healthy growth in autumn, and thus be enabled to protect itself against the rigors of our severest winters; while it will come forward rapidly during the cool spring months, and by the time that dry, hot weather sets in, the plants will be so far advanced, and so full of sap, that all that is needed is for the crop to mature. It is at this point we need sufficient sunshine to elaborate the juices of the plant and give us heat of high quality; and it is just here that the American climate is so far superior to that of Great Britain. It is seldom, indeed, that we have not sun enough to mature the heaviest crops when the soil and culture are adopted to the wheat plant .- Census Report.

PEAS AND BEANS.

With the exception of flax-seed and decorticated cotton-seed, peas and beans contain more nitrogen than any other grain. The droppings of animals fed on peas and beans are consequently more valuable than that from animals fed on any other grain.

The growth of these crops when fed out on the farm, increases its fertility more than any other grain crop. When consumed on the farm, and the manure returned to the land, or when ploughed under as a manure, peas may be considered as a renovating crop. As a crop to alternate with wheat, peas are exceedingly useful. They tax the soil but lightly, and when a heavy crop is produced they smother the weeds. They also ripen early enough to afford ample time to sow wheat after the peas are harvested.

To a certain extent these remarks are applicable to beans. Their cultivation is rapidly extending in the wheat-growing districts. They can be planted late in the season, and yet can be harvested in time to allow the land to be sown to wheat. Being planted in rows, the land can be horsehoed and the soil cleaned and pulverized almost as well as summer fallowed.

The so-called "cow-pea" of the south is more closely allied to the bean than to the pea family. It is, however, a most valuable plant in a climate sufficiently warm to mature it. It has done much for southern agriculture. Like all the leguminous plants, it contains a high percentage of nitrogen; and, when ploughed under as a manure, or consumed on the farm by stock, it adds greatly to the fertility of the soil. It is the great renovating crop of the Southern States. To a certain extent, it is to the South what red clover is to the North. Within the past thirty years its cultivation has been greatly extended, both as a green crop for ploughing under as a manure and as a grain crop. Its importance in southern agriculture can hardly be overestimated. The great want of American agriculture is a plant which shall occupy in our system of rotation the place which the turnip occupies in British agriculture. We have no such crop. The bean at the north has more of the necessary qualities than any other plant extensively cultivated. It is planted in rows, and admits the use of the horsehoe in cleaning the land. It does not draw heavily on the soil, and contains a large amount of nitrogen, the element which the cereals so much need. The "cow pea" has these qualities in a still greater degree .-In the Southern States it grows much more luxuriantly than the bean or common pea at the north, and is the best plant that is extensively grown in southern agriculture for enriching the land.

The cow pea does not flourish north of Virginia,

and even in that State some of the best varieties do not succeed as well as in the more southern States. North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi raise the greatest amount of this crop.—In Virginia the plant is grown extensively, but probably the larger proportion of it is ploughed under for mauure.

The following table shows the amount of peas and beans raised in the Middle States in 1860 as compared with 1850:

	1860.	1850.
New York	1,609,339	741,546
New Jersey		14,174
Pennsylvania	123,090	55,231
Maryland	34,407	12,816
Delaware	7,438	4,120
District of Columbia	3,749	7,754
	1,805,697	835,641
Census Report.		

Protection to Winter Wheat.

It is suggested by a Western farmer, that wheat fields may be protected from the severe weather of winter by sowing oats with the wheat, or rather sowing oats first and covering them and then follow in a day or two with wheat. It is thought the oats will help protect the wheat during the winter, disappearing, of course, in the spring. Another plan is to mulch the wheat, late in the fall, with fine manure, or lacking this, with a coating of straw .--What effect either of these plans may have in protecting the wheat from the severity of the winter, we do not know. One or all of them might be tried on small lots of ground, and their comparative merits be tested at a trifling expense. As the country becomes divested of the forest trees the wheat fields are exposed to increasingly severe trials from wind and frost. Less snow falls now than formerly, and what does come is borne from the wheat fields by the winter blasts which career over them since divested of the protection of surrounding forests.

Conservation of Eggs and Wood by Salt.—This process is very simple and very cheap. With salt, eggs can be preserved fresh for any length of time. The plan is to deposit the eggs on a bed of salt, cover the eggs with salt, put another layer of eggs ect., until the barrel is full, finishing by a bed of salt. Eggs thus prepared have been kept one year perfectly fresh. In Sardinia salt is used also to preserve wood, that is to harden it. We recommend this process to farmers.—Journal of Applied Chemistry.

Borers in Apple Trees.—Much has been written about this pest and the whole of it does not amount to anything. When you find that one has made a hole in the tree, drive in a plug. That is death to them.

The accompanying engraving and description of these celebrated Setof these celebrated Set-ters, were kindly fur-nished us by the editor of the Turf, Field and Farm, the Sportsman's Oracle and Country Gen-tleman's Newspaper," is-sued in New York by S. D. Bruce, at \$5 per an-num—and the best offis close in the country. class in the country

"Having seen cuts and descriptions of thorough bred setters in your pa-per, I am induced to send you the pedigree, etc., of two female setetc., of two female set-ters, Kate & Rose, rais-ed and owned by Col. W. H. Jenifer,* late of the C. S. A., formerly of the U. S. A. The above cut repre-

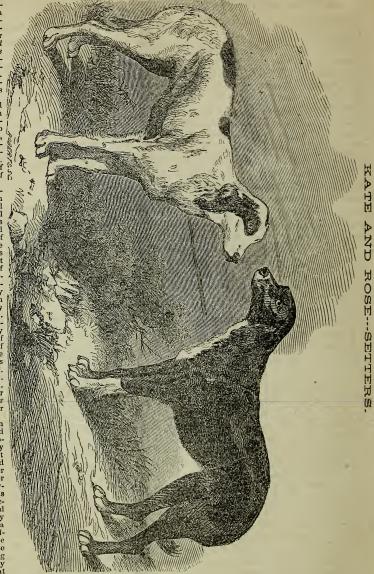
sents the setters spoken of. They were raised in Texas, and are well known to many officers of the old U. S. A., and particularly to those of old 2d Cavalry. The old 2d Cavalry. The pedigree of Kate is as follows: Born at Fort Mason, Texas, 21st of July, 1856, sired by Ugly, a splendid dog, owned by Gen'l. E. Kirby Smith. Ugly was by an imp, setter, owned by Gen. Prince, of the U.S. A., and was out of Flora, who was owned by Gen. Seth M. Barton. of old 2d Cavalry. Gen. Seth M. Barton, of Va. Flora was also of imp. blood. Nell, the mother of Kate, was owned by Colonel R. C. Flora was also of Wood, late of the C.S.A. and was of imp. blood. She was celebrated for her fine nose and other hunting qualities-color liver and white

Kate is above medium size; color, liver and white; of beautiful proportions, with soft, silky hair, and was no doubt the most intelligent and the best educated setter on this continent, either on this continent, ether for lunting or retriev-ing. In fact, she was perfect in every partic-ular, either in the field or at home, and on any kind of game, from a Wilson's snipe to a buf-falo, and if any of the canine species can be said to possess reasoning powers, Kate certainly was endowed with that

faculty to a very remarkable degree. Her wonderful intelligence can be testified to by hundreds of officers of the old

Rose is jet-black, with four white feet—an unusual mark for a setter—was born in Baltimore county, Md., 21st A-pril, 1859, and was sired by black setter dog Watch, who was owned by Gen. George B. Crittenden, of Ky. Rose was above medium size, and out of Kate, whose pedigree

[*Col. Jenifer, in connection with his brother, is now conducting a Purchasing and Sale Bureau, in Baltimore, for supplying Farming Implements and Machinery, Live Stock, Fertilizers-in short any article needed by the farmer, sportsman, or for the household. We commend them to our friends who may need their services .- Eds. Far.]



is given above, and was equal to her mother as regards hunting qualities, but superior to her in point of beauty. Both of these setters were fast in the field, and were cele-brated for their fine noses and wind-like style of hunting. I have seen them hunt eight different kinds of game-par-

These seen them nunt eight different kinds of game—particidess, suipe, grouse, plover, wild turkies, ducks, geese and buffalo—with equal precision, and over two miles of ground and several kinds of game in one morning's hunt.

These setters are still owned by Col. Jenifer, who Prizes them above jewels—\$1000 in gold having been offered and refused for Kate, when she was two years old.

They are also fine water setters, and were never known to refuse to do any thing they were ordered to do. Even now at the ages of 10 and 6 years, they are fine hinters, and retrievers. Either of them would lead their master's horses, while the other was hunting, and would take the small game home, even two miles from the hunting ground, deliver it to the

cook, and return to the field and continue the hunt. They would wait upon their master in his room, one closing the door after him as he ensered, the other would stand erect on two feet, to receive his hat or gloves, and place them on the table. If a book, paper, or glove was accidentally left on the carpet, Kate would, without being told, take it up and place it on the table or chair. Their master could send either of them to the stable for his horse, and they would lead him by the rein to the door and held the horse would lead him by the rein to the door, and hold the horse till their master was prepared to ride.

In having the photographs of these setters taken, Rose was instructed to keep her eye on the instrument, while her mother was watching her. Any one who has ever seen the likeness of these remarkable dogs will probably have remarked that they obeyed their instructions fully. Kate and Rose were left in Maryland during the war, and after an absence of five years, when their master returned from the South, they had not forgotten him. They rarely ever received a whipping, a gentle slap with the hand or a severe reprimand was sufficient to persuade entire submission.

A LOVER OF THOROUGHEREDS.

April, 1866. In having the photographs of these setters taken, Rose

April, 1866.

Since the above was written, Kate has died. will be lamented by all who knew her. Rose Rose is about the last of the family, and is more highly prized than ever.

Fabrication of Thread from the Stalks of the Cotton Plant.

An inventor in New Orleans has been turning his attention to the value of the stalk of the cotton plant for the purpose not only of thread, but of cloth, and has succeeded in making the former, strong, fine, and every way valuable to the industrial world .-The article is as soft and pliable as thread from flax, and can at once be converted into a serviceable fabric, full as durable as muslin, or the ordinary cotton cloth. One hundred and twenty pounds of stalk will turn out forty pounds of thread. A factory is to be established, according to our informant for the manufacture of thread and cloth, at an early day.

This discovery is not new, but the application of the discovery has never been made till now. It has long been known that the fibrous substance in the cotton stalk bore a strong resemblance to the fibre of flax, but the test of its adaptability as a textile material is now for the first time made. Should there be no mistake in the experiment alluded to,the actual fabrication of the thread, the manufacture of cotton cloth from this thread is a foregone conclusion, and the value of the cotton product is increased 100 per cent. at once. This remarkable and important experiment ought to lend extraordinary buoyancy to the spirits of the cotton growers. It will be but few years if this discovery is what it claims, before the South can recuperate with a vigor she never experienced before and her recuperation is hundreds of millions into the pockets of Northern merchants, for cotton is the great staple which moves commerce. - Journal of Applied Chemistry.

Is IT So?—Cabbage Seed, it is said by some one, gathered from the middle flower stem, produces cabbages fit for use a fortnight earlier than those from the lateral flower stems.

HOME FACTS FOR FARMERS.

To FIND THE WEIGHT OF SHEEP .- A good way to ascertain the weight of a sheep that you wish to sell for mutton, is to take it alive and weigh it, and divide the amount by seven. Thus, a sheep that would weigh 140 pounds, divided by seven, would give twenty pounds dead weight, equal to the weight of a quarter, or eighty pounds for the whole mutton. The pelt and rough tallow would make about twenty pounds more, thus making what is called in the Boston market four quarters to the animal. Of course sheep poorly or extra fattened, will go above or below this average, but on the whole I ask our farmers to test it and see if it is not correct.

MANURING TREES .- It is a mistaken notion that farmers have got into their heads of applying all the manure close up around the foot of the trees. The roots run off for a long distance, whence they obtain but slight nourishment. Plow to a slight depth around the trees, in a circle, say from eight to ten feet, and apply well-rotted barn-yard manure and carefully dig away the dirt around the base of the tree, and see if the borers are at work. If so get a small piece of wire and probe the wound and it is quite likely you may hit the worm, if so see that you probe it out, and then apply some wood ashes around the base and carefully replace the earth, and you will see new vigor infused into these barren scrubby trees.

MANURE .- The word manure, the etymologist tell us in its original significance, means to work with the hand-hence, he who dug his ground with spade or hoe manured it. Now in these latter days he only manures who dresses it with dung or other fertilizer. It would be a matter of deep interest to trace step by step the change that has come over the agricultural world, since the days when the soil was in its virgin strength and if fertilizers now called to their aid, all was done in the labor line, and the farmer felt that the assurance that the ground was manured, (well-worked.) The philosophy of this last idea is apparent to the farmer of but one story in his homelife, to illustrate it a man lays out three hundred dollars in purchasing manure for a fifty acre field, you will see him of necessity work that field better than if he puts on nothing, but asks God to give him a crop without manure, which is presumptuous and fool-hardy. The fact that he is willing to expend so much money shows that he is willing to do all on his part, and I will warrant you the good Lord will send His rain and shower. The expense is the motive power of many farmers in cultivating their land in a proper manner, and if you expect to get any income from your farms, act well your part, apply a few hundred dollars in furnishing manure, and see if there is not a change. - J. L. HERSEY in Ger. Tel.

THE

MARYLAND FARMER

AT \$1.50 PER ANNUM,

PUBLISHED ON THE 1st OF EACH MONTH,

BY

S. SANDS MILLS & CO.

No. 24 South Calvert Street.

BALTIMORE.

S. SANDS MILLS, }
E. WHITMAN,

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 1, 1866.

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MER All communications for the MARYLAND FAR-MER, will be addressed to S. S. MILLS & CO., No. 24 S. CALVERT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Fifteen Numbers for One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Every new subscriber sent in this month, will receive the MARYLAND FARMER for 1867 and the three months, October, November and December of 1866—making fifteen numbers for \$1.50.

We appeal to our friends everywhere to aid us in increasing our subscription list, between this and the first of January, 1867. With very little trouble on their part, our circulation can be extended full 3000 additional, which would give us the largest circulation of any paper devoted to agriculture and its kindred sciences, now published south of Philadelphia. We have made arrangements for the year 1867, to make the Maryland Farmer still more worthy of the support of our people, and shall spare no effort to make it equal to any of our cotemporaries now working in the same field of labor.

The subscription price is so trifling that it puts it in the reach of every farmer, whether he owns ten or one thousand acres, to enroll his name on our books.

EARLY GOODRICH SEEDLING.—Thos. J. Lea, of Brighton, Md., offers for sale these early potatoes.

TO SHEEP GROWERS. (SPECIAL.)

It will be seen by the following card that Messrs. John Merryman & Co. have for sale the splendid Merino Ram, presented to the Ladies Southern Relief Fair by Hon. T. C. Peters, who, in his letter making the donation, expresses the wish that for "the sake of the noble charity the animal bore a golden fleece."

We trust that Messrs. Merryman & Co. may succeed in obtaining a fabulous price for him, and are confident that the lucky purchaser will find in him a mine of wealth, not exceeded by the placers of California or the buried treasures of Monte Cristo. There, now, who offers the highest price?

FOR SALE.—The splendid Merino Ram presented by Hon. T. C. Peters to the Ladies Southern Relief Fair. JOHN MERRYMAN & CO.

Farmers' and Planters' Agency, 67 W. Fayette street, Baltimore.

Salt as a Manure.—A correspondent of the Canada Farmer, experimented with salt this season as a manure. He sowed it on barley and oats at the rate of one hundred and fifty pounds per acre, leaving strips of unsown grain in each field in order to test the efficacy of the salt. He is confident that it added one-third to his crop. John Johnston, we believe, claims that salt is a valuable manure on his land. It is probable that the best results with it are produced on rich land.

PRESERVING GREEN PEAS.—A correspondent of the Scientific American says:—I have found that, by gathering peas when young, and in the best condition for immediate use, then podding and scalding, and drying thoroughly in the sun or oven, they will keep almost any length of time done up in paper bags. When wanted for use, soak them in mint tea until they swell again to their natural size.

The Mule and Hinny.—The mule is a hybrid produce of an ass with a mare, having a large, clumsy head, long erect ears, a short mane, and a thin tail. The hinny is the hybrid produce between the she ass and a stallion, the head is long and thin, the ears are like those of a horse, the mane is short, and the tail is well filled with hair. The hinny is much less common than the mule, because, being less hardy and useful than the other, he is never cultivated.—Mason.

TWO FOR ONE DOLLAR.

We will send the "Southern Cultivator" and "Maryland Farmer" to those desiring to examine them, four months, on trial, for One Dollar.

Address either WM. N. WHITE, Athens, Geo. S. S. MILLS & Co., Baltimore.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR.

At the recent Annual Meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society, the Committee on Trial of Harvesting Implements, reported the results of the Auburn Trial, with awards, &c. The following complete list of awards, in condensed form, we copy from *The Cultivator & Country Gentleman*, believing it will prove of great interest to both farmers and dealers:—

RESULTS OF THE AUBURN TRIAL.

I.—Mowing Machines for Two Horses—18 Entries.
 Adriance, Platt & Co., New York, Buckeye Mower,

Gold Medal.
2. Rhode Island Clipper Mowing Machine Company......\$25

II.—Reaping Machines—Hand Rakes—2 Entries.

1. D. M. Osborne & Co., Auburn......Gold Medal.

2. C. Wheeler, Jr., Auburn.... \$25

2½.—Reaping Machines—Self Rakers—5 Entries.

1. Seymour, Morgan & Allen, Brockport......Gold Medal.

III.—Combined Movers and Reapers—Hand Rakers—7 En.

Walter A Wood Hoosick Falls
Gold Medal

IV .- Combined Machines-Self Rakers-10 Entries.

1. Williams, Wallace & Co. Syracuse, 'Hubbard,' Gold Medal.

2. Seymour, Morgan & Allen.....\$25

V.—Combined Machines—Hand or Self Rakers Interchangeably.—No Awards.

VI .- One Horse Mowers-4 Entries.

The Country Gentleman in noticing the display of Sheep at the Fair, thus speaks of the ram Baron, a fine portrait of which we gave in the September No. of the FARMER:

"Wm. Chamberlain, of Red Hook, showed several pens of his well-known Silesian Merinos, celebrated for the beauty and fineness of fleece. We note that his fine ram "Baron"—yet destined to make great improvements in this flock and breed—Is not looking nearly so well as common, from his having been shorn late, and has also just finished his season's work. All sheep, to show to advantage, need a full fleece, and, like all other animals, plenty of condition. Mr. Chamberlain showed several pens of grade sheep, which give the best evidence of the strength and purity of blood possessed by the Silesian ram, for these grades can only be distinguished from pure bred sheep by a practiced eye."

Under the head of "Implements, Machines, &c.," the same paper thus notices several new and improved implements:

"Alden's thill cultivator exhibited his latest improvements, by which he is enabled to run within an inch of the row of plants, and throwing mellow earth back against them. Sherwood's cotton-seed planter is a new machine for dropping cotton seed evenly, without the necessity of first cleaning the seed; a leather band, with hooks, passes up through the seed hopper, each carrying a few seed at regular intervals, which are swept by revolving brushes into the dropping tube. It is drawn by a horse, and plants two rows at a time. It is a new invention, not yet brought into use. Monroe's rotary harrow was tried on the grounds, and soon reduced the turf to mellow soil. Aspinwall's potato digger appeared to be wel fitted to its intended purpose; a roller, smallest at the mid-

dle, first prostrates the potato tops, and crushes any clods; the potatoes are then thrown out by a blade and shaken from the earth by a vibrating iron rack. The cost, \$120, is the greatest objection to its general introduction. Daniel's fuel cutter, driven by steam, proved the ease with which it would chop up hard sticks of wood, three or four inches in diameter, with the same rapidity that a straw-cutter will cut cornstalks. It cuts about six inches long, and the fuel, thus prepared, is shoveled up in large scoop shovels. The owner assured us that two horses had cut in a day 2150 bushels of this fuel, or 30 cords. The cost is \$150 and \$200. It has been considerably used in the New-England States.

We intend giving our readers a somewhat detailed account of several other machines of interest, with some illustrations, including Starbuck's new ditching machine, Craven's hay spreader, root cutters, and not least in interest, French's new corn husker, the only machine of the kind we have ever seen that promised to be useful and valuable."

PUBLICATIONS OF J. E. TILTON & CO .- The Boston Journal in describing the display of New England and Vermont State Fair held at Brattleboro, Sept. 6th, thus speaks of the deposit of Books :- In the center of the hall J. E. Tilton & Co. of Boston have a large and splendid display of books which attracts much attention. Their fruit and flower books have made a great flurry among horticulturists, and all who have examined them pronounce their publications the neatest and most unique ever put into market. These are not reprints, but are original and valuable treatises on their respective subjects, done up in mechanical and artistic execution, with original illustrations, far exceeding any similar volumes now in print. One of the peculiarities of Tilton & Company's publications is the fine bindings in which the valuable matter is enclosed. Tilton & Company publish the works of the New England Agricultural Society in a manner unsurpassed for neatness and beauty.

THE PARTHENIAN—or Young Lady's Magazine—by the pupils of the Baltimore Female College. The July number of this magazine has been received, containing about 100 pages, comprising a number of well written addresses, by the young ladies of the College, which were submitted to the Faculty by those aspiring to Degrees. It also contains a steel portrait of Maj. Gen. Samuel Smith, with a brief biography of this distinguished man, by Prof. N. C. Brooks, President of the College—also a list of the Faculty and students.

AN ABRIDGED MANUAL OF GRAPE CULTURE—An annual catalogue of Grape, Strawberry, Raspberry, and other small fruit plants for sale by J. H. Foster, Jr., of Pomona's Home Nurseries, at West Newton, Westmorland Co., Pa. It contains "Culture and Training of Native Grapes"—descriptive list of hardy Grapes—together with remarks on the culture of Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., &c., with descriptive list of each.

CATALOGUES OF NATIVE GRAPE VINES OF DR. C. W. GRANT, IONA, N. Y.—These may well be called a treatise of culture for the Grape. The directions given are distinct and simple in detail. It embraces the cultivation from the setting to full bearing of the following varieties: Iona, Israella, Delaware, Diana, Allen's Hybrid, Adirondac, Alvery, Creveling, Concord, and others not so well known.

FINE POTATOES.—We were shown yesterday, two sweet potatoes weighing six pounds and ten ounces, grown by Francis Jefferson, of our town. Who can beat it?—" The Comet," St. Michaels.

RURAL ARCHITECTURE.

We have at our office an elevation and plans of a circular villa, designed by Mr. J. Wilkinson, Architect, of this city.

It is certainly one of the most luxurious country houses, and with all the most original and novel production in the architectural way, that we have ever seen. It has been generally considered impracticable to divide the area of a circle into rooms adapted to the ordinary respective purposes of the apartments of a dwelling, and to produce rooms of good shape, without waste of room; but Mr. W. has truly overcome the apparant impracticability, and has produced a very imposing elevation, with a magnificent suit of rooms on the principal floor, with a fine broad passage bisecting it, and forming the grand circular staircase.

The well hole is circular, sixteen feet in diameter, in the center of the building. The center portion of the passage on the chamber floor, is a circle of twenty-four feet diameter, with two opposite openings, each eight feet in width; these open to the passages on either side, extending across the building. This central portion of the upper passage has a domed or arched ceiling, some twenty feet in height, and is surmounted by an octagonal lantern or cupola, twelve feet in diameter, which is glazed on all sides, by which the rotunda is admirably lighted for the purpose of a picture gallery, also perfectly lighting the lower passage, from the floor of which to the ceiling is about 48 feet.

The building is surrounded by a verandah 12 feet in width, which connects with a spacious carriage porch. It is two stories, with a basement throughout. The basement is surrounded by an area the width of the verandah, and six inches lower than the basement floor. This feature, in connection with that of there being an opening two feet six inches in height, by the entire circumference of the building, under the verandah floor, ensures dryness and abundant light in the basement, which also has a wide passage running through it.

The principal floor has a parlor, library, dining room and billiard room, each 28 ft. by 17 ft. 8 in., a conservatory and butler's pantry, each 16 ft. by 16 ft., with plenty of closets and niches, and a spacious passage running through, all perfectly lighted and ventilated, and apparently no waste room.

The second floor furnishes eight fine chambers, all private, four dressing rooms, two bath rooms and three water closets, all well located, lighted and ventilated. There is an ice pit directly under the butler's pantry, from which a dumb waiter, used as a refrigerating box, is lowered to the bottom of the ice pit, by the side of the ice. By this arrangement

no ice is taken out of the pit for refrigerating purposes, and the lowest temperature practicable is attained.

Notwithstanding our description of this novel plan of building is quite in detail, the plans must be seen to be appreciated.

FINE STOCK OF A. B. CONGER, ESQ.

A correspondent of the Turf, Field and Farm, being "desirous of seeing the much vaunted well bred stock" of A. B. Conger, Esq., of Waldberg, near Haverstraw, Rockland Co., New York, recently paid him a visit of inspection After speaking of the beauty of the Hudson and other matters, he says:—

It would be impossible, from the large quantity of thoroughbred stock I examined, and the lack of space, to mention individually all the cattle that deserve notice. I will, therefore, only make note of such as particularly struck my attention:—

Rose of Waldberg, a roan cow, calved July 27th, 1862. Termillion, red cow, got by Alderman; calved January 21st, 1854.

Coquette, a roan heifer calf; calved May 16th, 1866. Glyceria, a red heifer calf, got by Butter Cup; calved March 17th, 1866.

Also, Lady Sale III, Primrose, Prunella II, Vermillion, Urula, Yucca, and Zoe Mow.

The show of bulls could not be surpassed, not only on account of their excellence, but also numbers. Fleur de Lis, 3d Duke of Airdrie, Gauntlet, Son of Neptune, Red Rose II, Clifton Duke II, Son of Udora and Grand Turk, Belleville Airdie, Bellaville Lad, Belleville Lad II, Earl Knightley, grandson of Lady Sale II and Duke Airdie, with many others. Some particularly fine horses were also shown me, among whom were the following, more particularly deserving attention:—

Wild Irishman, (a better bred or faster in his day would be hard to find.)

Major Low, by Geo. M. Patchen, out of Julia, by Messenger Eclipse, 15% hands high, handsome bay, has trotted a half mile in 1:13.

Ben Abdallah, by Mr. Alexander's Abdallah, out of mare by Bay Roman, and containing as much Messenger blood as, probably, any horse living; in color a handsome bay.

Magnet, by imp. Consternation, out of May, by John Bell, son of Boston, a handsome brown, 15% hands high, and very promising trotter.

Norman, 16 hands high, light gray; got by Morse Horse, dam by Bishop's Hambletonian.

Bayard, by imp. Tom Crib, out of May by John Bell. Black Patchen, by Geo. M. Patchen, 15 % hands high, as

Black Patchen, by Geo. M. Patchen, 15 % hands high, an animal of great substance, power and beauty.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the enterprising and hospitable proprietor, for the great expense and trouble he has taken to improve our stock, by the importation of so many valuable animals. For full information of the quality and quantity of thoroughbred stock to be found at this admirable breeding establishment, I beg to refer my readers to a printed catalogue, which can be procured from the proprietor.

Those desirous of procuring the most approved strains of fine bred cattle, cannot do better than visit this truly delightful spot. He will not only see a finer class of stock than can probably be found in the country, but also get numerous useful hints on housing, rearing and breeding, that may do him good service in his future farm operations.

THE LAMB FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE.

The above drawing of this wonderful little machine we present for the inspection of the farmer's household and others, as one that is destined to play an important part in the domestic economy of the country. The following we extract from the Company's circular, fully setting forth the qualities of this valuable little Knitter :-

"The Lamb Knitting Machine Company, of Springfield, Massachusetts, feel confident, in offering this machine to Families, Manufacturers and others interested, that it is the best ever offered for sale.

"It has taken the highest premium, a Gold Medal, at the Fair of the American Institute, New York,

and the Exhibition of the Mass. Mechanics' Charitable Association, Boston, and at every State and County Fair where it has been exhibited.

"It is adapted to knitting a greater variety of articles than any other machine, and is not liable to get out of repair. It knits any desired size, from one to the full number of needles in the machine, either tubular, double, or flat with selvedge; narrows and widens by simply varying the number of needles; knits the heel and narrows off the toe of a stocking without taking the work out of the ma-

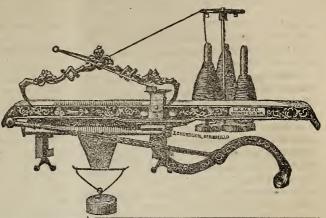
It knits the Single, Double, Plain and Fancy Ribbed Flat Web, producing all varieties of Fancy Knit Goods in use, from the elegant Afghan, to the plain Mitten.

"The Lamb Machine is the only one in the world that can set up its own work, or knit the heel in the stocking, or narrow off the toe, or knit with any number of needles. or widen or narrow, or that can knit double, flat or ribbed. All other machines (Circular machines, so called,) knit merely a straight tube, like a stove-pipe. It knits very rapidly, making from six to seven thousand stitches per minute. A stocking can be completed with this machine in one-half the time required to complete it with a circular machine.

"Another advantage of this machine is, that it will knit equally fast with only half the number of revolutions of the crank, and with correspondingly less fatigue to the operator, as the Lamb machine knits once round at every revolution of the crank, whereas, other machines require over two revolutions of the crank to knit once around.

"It is simple, durable and easily operated. It weighs about twenty pounds; can be attached to a common table by means of thumb screws, and when not in use can be laid aside.

"This machine is the most profitable one ever invented for woman. She can make a profit of \$2.50 per dozen on hosiery, and \$5 per day in knitting fancy fabrics and articles of apparel. The farmer doubles the value of his wool by converting it into knit goods. For example, if he has a hundred pounds of wool, he can sell it for \$60; it will cost but \$20 to convert that wool into yarn; that yarn will make forty dozen pairs of socks, which, at \$5 per dozen, (about 42 cents per pair,) will yield a profit of \$120-a profit double the value of the wool alone. His girls or boys can do the knitting, in a short time, without any expense."



Male and Female Seed of Corn.

We have had a letter inquiring concerning the distinction between the male and female corn as recognized in the grains. We have no knowledge of any difference in corn known by such names. Certainly there is no scientific foundation for any such nomenclature.

The terms male and female are applied by botanists to flowers and not to seeds. Any one who will take the trouble to observe a lily, will notice that yellow oblong bodies are attached to the summit of long thread-like columns, and shed a copious yellow powder upon the white petals of the flower. These yellow bodies are called anthers, and with the columns to which they are attached are said to be the male organs of the flower. Standing out from the midst of them is a green column, the pistil, with a knob on the outer end. This rests upon an oblong green base called the ovary in which are contained the rudiments of the seeds. This arrangement is known as the female organs of the flower. Now the pollen, for that is the name of the yellow dust already mentioned, fertilizes the ovary and causes it to form seeds, and if the anthers were clipped off before they burst and discharged this yellow dust, no seed could be possibly produced.

These organs which, in the lily, are combined in one flower, are separate in the grass tribe, to which corn belongs. Any one acquainted with the forms of anthers will recognize them issuing from minute scaly florets on what is known as the tassel. This last is made up of a number of these inconspicuous flowers. In all cases in which such a separation in the floral organs occurs, those which bear the anthers are known as male flowers, and those bearing seed as female. In corn there is a pistil for each grain, and taken together they constitute the silk. Any one who will take the trouble, can trace down each filament of silk to its particular grain, if he opens the husk before the seed is fully formed. The fertilizing pollen descends upon this silk, not only from the tassel belonging to the stalk which bears the ear, but also from the neighbouring tassels, and

this is the reason why a solitary corn stalk seldom if ever bears full ears, the winds blowing away the falling pollen. Thus, it will be seen that, in scientific language, there no such thing as male grains of corn. Some analogy probably has been supposed between the corn and the strawberry plant. In the latter, the male and female flowers grow on different vines, so that some choice is necessary in setting out a new patch, properly to apportion the two kinds of plants.

Horticultural.

THE JUCUNDA STRAWBERRY.

At the June fruit grower's meeting at Pittsburg, Mr. Knox's Juounda was tested and criticised. John J. Thomas, the veteran pomologist of the State of New York, says of it:

"Much interest was felt by the visitors to see the famous Jucunda, which was just beginning to ripen. For large size, rich and brilliant color, and beauty of appearance, it is perhaps not equalled. The flavor, however, is moderate or poor, being rated at different grades according to peculiarity of tastes in different*persons. It is said to be exceedingly productive, and will doubtless prove a profitable market sort."

Dr. Bland of the N. W. Farmer, Indianapolis, says:

"On leaving home our friends charged us to learn all we could of the merits of the new strawberry styled by Knox his 700, but commonly known as the Jucunda, and we are ready to report. It is as fine a looking berry as we ever saw; not quite so large as the Agriculturist, but better shaped and of more uniform size; seems to be a fine grower and quite prolific. We saw fifty baskets of them, holding a pint each, which were said to average fifteen berries to the basket. Our opinion was made up, however, from seeing it growing, and plucking the fruit and tasting it, and we are sorry to have it to say it did not stand the test of our palate well. We do not like the taste of it very well. Its principal fault is its want of acid. We like an acid fruit; most persons however, would like the Jucunda, we are inclined to think, and its great beauty would make it very popular in market. As to its qualities for shipping, they are fair; not so good as the Wilson's Albany, but better than a majority of berries. We advise our readers to try."

J. Knox of Pittsburg, says:—"He regarded the Jucunda as possessing the highest promise for market; next to this he placed the Fillmore, and then the Russell; the latter was an excellent fruit, but rather soft. The Golden Seeded and Burr's New Pine he found to be the two best carly sorts.—Kitley's Goliah and Nimrod were valuable late varieties. The Russell was entirely distinct from Mc' Avoy's Superior. In answer to inquiries, he added that he did not expend a great deal of labor in preparing the soil. He found three successive crops sufficient, and then preferred to make a new plantation. The ground is kept clean, and well cultivated by hand labor, and the plants profected by mulching in winter.

PROPAGATING BY CUTTINGS .- Propagating by cuttings is not nearly so well understood by people generally, as it should be. We may say by gardeners generally. Nearly all soft wood will grow from cuttings, in the hand of a careful person; it is a common way to multiply grapes, currants, gooseberries, &c.; but few persons, unacquainted with horticulture will attempt the same thing with flowering shrubs, which are usually "laid down," with which there is not the least difficulty, though with some the success is not so uniform as others. All the Arbor Vitæs can be propagated by inserting the branches of last year's wood four or five inches, without removing the leaves. Prepare the bed, dig deeply, pulverize the soil well, and put it in good order. To be sure of the cutting growing, it should be inserted five or six inches in depth, and placed from four to six inches apart, the earth being placed firmly around them. They should be mulched, and watered moderately daily in warm weather when the ground is dry. They can be either potted in the fall, or let remain over winter, slightly protected with a little straw or long manure. Amateurs should plant grape cuttings with two eyes, the upper eye being placed a little below the surface of the ground .- Industrial Gazette.

DWARF PEARS .- Many pear trees are worthless for want of suitable attention. Unlike any other, tree, the dwarf pear demands a high state of culture by having a rich, loose soil, but not supplied with green manure. Old lime and ashes in moderate supply are beneficial. If the tree still throws out healthy shoots, head them in by the 20th of July, at least one half, and give the tree some old manure well worked into the soil in autumn. If it will not produce after such treatment, we should despair of ever receiving any profit from it. We have a large, healthy looking apple tree that has been grafted nearly twenty years, yet it has never produced half a bushel of apples. We have tried everything to coax it to bear, but in vain. We have not nerve enough to cut it down it looks so well. We know a grape vine, a Diana, taken from a fruitful stock, yet it has never produced more than half a dozen clusters, though it is a large vine. There is sometimes something unaccountable in the conduct of trees and vines, which no device of man can remedy. We have a large and handsome Washington plum that has never borne, while other varieties in the same row have produced abundantly .- Maine Farmer.

A Wool Test.—In the scoured wool test before the Illinois Agricultural Society, the average weight of 16 fleeces, 10 bucks and 6 ews, was 15½ lbs.; after cleansing, 5 lbs. 2 oz.; showing a shrinkage of very nearly two-thirds.

Grape Culture.

GRAPE SOILS.

Dr. J. A. WARDNER, President of the Ohio Pomological Society, has, in the report of the society, some very interesting remarks on grape soils, from which it appears, that grapes may be grown on almost every variety of soil in a suitable climate, but that each soil has its peculiar kind of grape, which is better adapted to it than to any other situation.

It follows, therefore, that the great secret of success in grape culture, is to select those varieties best adapted to the particular soil on which it is designed to plant, and this must be decided by the rigid test of experiment.

"Geologically," he says, "these plants appear to be equally diverse in their selection, for they are found upon the granites of Arkansas; upon the trappean rocks of Europe and Asia; upon the modern volcanic scoria of Italy, and of the Western Islands; upon all limestone formations of whatever age and character; upon the shales and sandstones of the coal measures: upon the chalk prairies of the southern States; upon the tertiary sands and clays of the Atlantic coast, as well as those of the great western plains; and upon the half-formed tufaccous rocks, while the great drift formation, with its varying grovels and sands and clay diluvious, as well as the more finely comminuted alluvious, also have their grape vines."

The Catawba, Diana, Iona, &c., are adapted to clays, and the majority of the vine planters upon the lake shore prefer stiff clays. No matter how stiff, no matter how close, even if it be poor hard white clay, the successful cultivators in this region, pronounce it good grape land, needing only thorough drainage to grow abundant crops especially of the Catawba variety.

The Doctor remarks, that it is the very common opinion after many years experience, of those who have been eminently successful in the culture of the vine, that the clay can not be too hard and compact for the roots of the grape to penetrate. Among the plants which are an indication of good grape lands is the blue grass or *Poa compressa*, which always takes possession of such clays particular if they contain lime.

He says that the pioneer planter of the lake region, even declares, that those vineyards which were prepared in the most thorough manner by trenching, always heretofore recommended, are the most unsatisfactory in their results, and that the best and most productive are heavy soils that were merely plowed, and the roots were placed in holes dug into the hard and previously undisturbed clay, and then

firmly trodden in at planting. Drainage, however, is necessary, it being preferred that the tiles be laid sixteen feet apart or between the rows. To show that the varieties of grape which we chiefly cultivate love a clay soil, an instance is given of the vine-yard of Mr. Buchanan, of Cincinnati, where a pit was opened among the vines in the hard clay below the trenched soil. The clay was so hard as to be loosened with difficulty with the pick, and yet after reaching a depth of four feet an abundance of grape roots were found forcing their way into the unpromising soil.

These facts are interesting and suggestive to those who are looking forward to the culture of the vine.

— Utica Herald.

A Hint or Two.

CARROT, TURNIP AND BEET TOPS.—These articles are rarely of much value for feeding purposes.—They decay so rapidly that very inconsiderable advantages result from saving them. The better way, perhaps, is to apply them in compact heaps, with quicklime, wood ashes, salt, forest scrapings, muck, pond mud and mould, and covered with a mixture of gypsum, it decomposes rapidly, and soon becomes dissolved into a fine substance admirably adapted to act as aliment to most crops. There are also many other vegetable matters which may be turned to valuable account in this way, that are of no practical use for any other purpose.

Cabbages, to preserve them throughout the winter, must be set in the soil, just dirt enough being thrown around them to cover the roots. Other vegetables, such as beets, carrots, parsnips, vegetable oysters, &c., may be preserved in boxes filled with soil.—Onions require a dry and cool place, but not exposed to frost. Pumpkins and squashes may be well preserved in any place tolerably dry and warm. Dried pumpkins squashes and apples should have a dry place, as should all other dried fruits.—Cor. Germantown Telegraph.

MEDICAL herbs for family use should be saved just as they are coming well into bloom. Cut then when not wet with rain or dew, and cure them in the shade where there is a good circulation of air.—When sufficiently dry, pack them away in paper or muslin bags, with labels of the name of the plant and the year of the gathering.

E. W. HERENDEN, of Macedon, N. Y., finds that 2500 pounds of corn meal and bran, in feeding, mixed with cut straw or hay, will last a pair of hard-working horses for three months, keeping them in fine condition. The expense he thinks less than two-thirds that of feeding on dry hay and whole grain.

Live Stock Register.



Merinos and Long-Wools Compared.

Dr. Randall has been asked his opinion of the expediency of crossing Merino ewes with Leicester or Cotswold rams, with the expectation of producing sheep well fitted for the Western prairies. He unhesitatingly expresses the opinion that such a cross would not be advisable. In discussing the question, he makes the following comparison between the Merinos and the English breeds, as to the circumstances under which each can profitably be kept:

We claim to be warm friends of both the long and middle wool sheep. We have unceasingly urged their multiplication in the United States. We have always admitted their decided superiority in profit, over the Merino, in proper situations-and those situations are numerous—that is, in all places where mutton is the leading object, and wool but the accessory. And the recent commencement of a new class of manufacturers in our country has rendered them more profitable than ever before, and given them a manifest superiority in some situations where previously it was doubtful or obviously against them. We think we have a right to disclose the fact and place it on record that during all the recent conferences between the wool-growers and manufacturers we made it an indispensable condition of agreement that the duties on all coarse and middle clothing wools should be as high as those on fine wool. With such antecedents, we feel that we have a right to discuss the principal question now under consideration, honestly and plainly.

We believe that neither Cotswolds, nor any other English breeds, are as suitable to keep in great flocks on our western prairies, for wool—or wool and mutton combined—as the American Merino. Some of them, under proper circumstances, will multiply faster. They are better milkers. But they require more, better, and more uniform feed. They cannot endure with so great impunity the short keep, occasionally produced by frost, drouth, and other circumstances. They must be well fed the year round to develop their best qualities. They cannot travel for their food over great ranges as well as the smaller

and more active Merinos. Nor can they compare with the Merino in the ability to withstand sudden and extreme vicissitudes of weather. Finally, they do not herd, or "flock" as well as the latter. In Texas, Buenos Ayres, and Australia, flocks of one or two thousand Merinos run together all the year round—are yarded together every night, and sweep together over the same sun-scorched plains by day. We have known of flocks in Texas which, in times of short keep, daily traveled five miles out from their station and five miles back to glean their scanty keep. The Australian Merino sometimes is compelled to range twenty miles a day over arid deserts, picking most of its food from bushes.

Will any man pretend that the English Leicesters or Cotswolds would keep sound and healthy in flocks of a thousand under such treatment as this, or that it would be safe to keep a thousand together night and day, all the year round, under any treatment? The improved English breeds are unfitted by their nature and habits for great flocks. They should be kept in small ones —be fed well, summer and winter—be well cared for in every particular, and then, if proper mutton markets are accessible, no sheep can exceed them in making profitable returns—and at this time perhaps no sheep in the United States can equal them.

BREEDING SOWS.

In the majority of cases more difficulty is experienced and disappointments met with, in rearing a litter of pigs up to the age of ten days, than ever afterward. At present, when the young "porkers" have a high prospective value, the proper care of the breeding sows becomes a matter of some importance and anxiety to the farmer.

The food of the sows should be varied and moderately salt; abundant enough to keep them thriving, yet not sufficient to fatten. It is well to give them charcoal occasionally, and a trifle of sulphur. The slops of the house are good feed. All this tends to keep the appetite in a healthy state, and to destroy the tendency of the swine to devour their young. They should not be closely confineda small yard, at least, should be attached to their sleeping pens for them to go into at will. Change of quarters, especially when near the time of giving birth to their young, is apt to work injury, and should be carefully made if necessary. They should be supplied with a great abundance of straw or other suitable bedding, and allowed to work it down somewhat fine and compact, and into a bed of their own liking. In winter time it requires a warm pen, and ample bedding and care to raise the young pigs. If poles are placed around the sides of the pen high enough from the floor to give room for the pigs un

derneath, it will frequently save them from being lain on and killed—as the sow cannot press close enough to the wall to injure them, and she is not so apt to kill them in other positions as in this one.

During the first week in the age of the pigs, the mother should be disturbed as little as possible.— Especially strangers should not approach her. Give her warm drink, and but a small quantity of food. It she is doing well and is quiet, and takes care of her young, "let well enough alone." After a week's time you can feed more, and when the pigs begin to come to the trough and eat, you will have ample space to dispose of all the spare meal and buttermilk your premises afford.—Rural New Yorker.

LONG FEED.

A correspondent writing to the Scientific American, proposes a plan for preparing "long feed" for horses and cattle, which he regards as valuable.-We give the writer's plan in his own words: "Lay brush or poles for a stack; spread fresh cut clover a foot thick; on this lay the straw a foot thick, and so on in alternate layers, until the stack is made .-The juices, gases, &c., from the clover will so thoroughly permeate the straw, as to prevent the clover from "firing," and make both equally good food for stock. Cattle will eat the one as readily as the other. Not only is there a saving of time, etc., by the operation, but also, all those valuable parts of clever lost in the process of drying." The writer recommends the preparation on the score of economy; and in the country, distant from paper manufactories, the argument will hold good.

Red clover is one of the most succulent grasses that we have. It contains 81-01 per cent. of water and but 18-99 per cent. of solid matter. It is from the latter that the flesh-forming and other nutritive substances are drawn; so as an article of food the waste is equal to four times the solid and useful matter. Straw contains a large amount of useless matter, in the shape of woody fibre, but by allowing it to be permeated by the 81-01 per cent. of clover, we may render it a valuable article of food. The only question of doubt suggested by the subject, is whether the large amount of water escaping from the green clover, in a close stack, will not have a tendency to produce mould. The absorbing qualities of straw we admit are great, but even straw by itself, when exposed to dampness, is not invincible to sourness and decay.

One quart of neatsfoot oil, four ounces of beef tallow, and three tablespoonsfull of lampblack—with four ounces of beeswax for summer use—is recommended as a superior mixture for the purpose of oiling harness.

GROOMING AND BLANKETING HORSES.

Henry William Herbert, one of the best horsemen ever among us, and known to the world under the nom de plume of "Frank Forrester," in his "Hints to Horse-Keepers," says:—

"The Farm Horses of the United States, which are, for the most part, if not altogether, stabled for the greater part of the year, or in winter, at least, fed on artificial food, kept warm, to a certain extent, must be cleaned daily, especially after severe work, or exposure to wet, if they are to be kept in health and working condition. * * * It is true in a measure, that the necessity of regular dressing, whisping, currying, brushing, and hard rubbing, is far greater in the case of highly pampered horses, fed in the most stimulating manner, principally on grain, kept in hot stables, always a little above their work, and ready at all times to jump out of their skins from the exuberance of their animal spirit; yet it is necessary to all housed and stabled horses; and the farmer, no less than the owner of fast trotters, will find his advantage in having his horses curried and washed, before feeding in the morning, in the increased play of his spirit, and in the gayety and fitness of the animal for his work : and if, when he brings him in at night, reeking with sweat, drenched with rain or snow, his thighs and belly plastered with thick mud, and his legs covered, as cart-horses' legs mostly are, with thick hair, saturated with cold water and clogged with particles of mud and sand, he neglects to have him thoroughly cleaned, and made dry and comforta-ble for the night, he not only commits an act of gross cruelty, but wholly disregards his own interest. Unless a horse be cleaned and groomed when in such a condition, he cannot keep in health: and if he be fed freely when in such a state,—although the cart-horse is less liable to such ailments from his hardier habits and less impressive constitution, the chances are that soon he will be attacked by inflammation of the bowels, or lungs, or with spasmodic colic-the race-horse, fast trotter, or highly bred and highly fed roadster would be so attacked to a certainty-and the failure to dry and cleanse the legs of such a horse, especially if there be a draft of cold wind blowing upon the heels from a crevice under the stable door, as is generally the case in common farm stables, will be almost certainly succeeded by that troublesome, dangerous, and foul disease, known as 'grease,' or, more commonly, as 'the scratches.' ''

MILK FEVER IN COWS .-- We lost, a few months since, a fine cow with this disease, and there has been considerable fatality with it in some of our large dairy districts. A practical farmer informs us that, in his own dairy, he has found nearly a certain cure to be a large dose of laudanum, not less than six to eight ounces. It has also proved very successful in many other cases, outside of his own dairy. With our own cow- and we believe it is a general accompaniment of the disease-there was a violent dashing about with the head and horns, indicating great excitement of the brain. The laudanum alleviates this, and, by temporarily checking this excitement, allows time for the disease to be thrown off by the natural efforts of the system .-Whatever may be the theory of its action, however, the favorable results in nine cases out of ten have been very remarkable.—Rural Advertiser.

The Apiary.

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

Management of Bees in October.

"What is the matter with my bees? they have neither swarmed or stored me any surplus honey this year?" is a frequent enquiry and assertion, now-a-days among bee-keepers in this part of the country. winter was one of unusual severity upon bees, the frequent and great changes of temperature caused heavy losses to their population, and with compara-tive few exceptions, spring found most of them but thinly populated; from the continuance of cold and wet weather until quite late in May, they were unable to procure but little food from the flowers, so that many stocks perished of hunger in April, and earlier, while others were unable to breed to much extent for want of food for their brood-hence breeding was greatly retarded until the season was so far advanced, that by the time colonies had become populous and ready for the honey harvest it, or the best part of it, had bloomed and gone; this left the brood cells free of honey and gave the queen a fine opportunity to display her laying powers, so that in many cases, at this time, the hives are filled and almost covered with bees, while they have within it probably less honey than will satisfy their necessities until the beginning or middle of winter, and indeed, in some cases, for three weeks. The frequent rains during August and September however, have been favorable to the development of fall pasturage, such as buckwheat, golden rod, &c., which, where it is abundant, and secrets honey, may help them very much, provided the weather should be favorable for their gathering it; but the losses of the past two winters should teach bee-keepers to examine the condition of their hives, and notice the movements of their bees carefully during this month-and if it be found that they are not very likely to secure e-nough for their winters' support during this month, they should feed them regularly, and (at first) moderately, until they shall have stored up enough to carry them safely through the winter, which will be from 25 to 30 lbs. of honey or its equivalent to each good stock. This should be fed to and stored away by them before the weather becomes so cool as to prevent or interfere with their free flight without endangering them to becoming chilled and lost. should never be placed in a position where the bees from all the hives can feed upon it indiscriminately; as this begets a disposition to rob, which, when once commenced, at this season, is difficult to re-The feed should therefore be placed under close cover, on the top of the hive, for which it is intended, which should have holes in its top through which the bees can pass up and down in securing it. The best time of day to give the feed is about sundown, so that they may secure it during the night without attracting robbers, and have the day to devote to out-door labor. Honey is of course the natural food of the bee, and when cheap, would be the best article to feed them, were it not that it is sometimes taken from colonies infested with "foul brood" -a most fatal and unconquerable disease-which it immediately communicates to the colony which partakes of it, and which often ends in the total destruction of whole apiaries, in a short time; -it is therefore safer to feed a syrup made of good brown sugar, as follows: To 20 lbs. of good brown sugar,

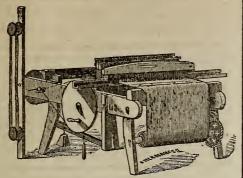
add 1 gallon of boiling water, stir until all is completely dissolved—keeping it at the boiling point for two or three hours, clearing it meantime with white of eggs, and scumming off the impurities which may rise; then dissolve a tablespoonful of cream of tartar in water, and mix it thoroughly with the syrup, which, when cold, should be of the consistency of molasses. A piece of drone comb six inches square, placed on the top of the brood chamber makes an excellent "feeder."

By feeding moderately and regularly the queen will continue her laying until quite late in the season, thus enabling her to enter the winter with a numerous population of young bees, which will live until late the following spring, and with proper care and attention, produce early swarming, and in short, all the conditions of prosperity. While, however, each stock should be amply provided with food for the winter, care should be taken not to over stock it with honey or feed, as this will not only check breed-ing this fall, but may fill the combs so full as to compel the bees to winter between the combs instead of in and between them; where this is the case, a large proportion, and sometimes all, the bees perish of cold, as they are unable to warm the thick walls of honey, or food, between each layer of bees, during intense cold weather. This excess of food is also detrimental to their prosperity in spring, as they then require the cells containing it at that time to rear young bees in, and without which their increase will be very tardy, and the profits of the season will be lost, or nearly so, as the greater part of the increase would not be hatched until the best part of the honey harvest would be gone. Bee-keepers should ever keep in view that populous colonies need no patent hives nor other protection against the ravages of the bee moth, while they and they only are productive of profit, and at the same time generally require less care and attention than weak ones. R. C.

Baltimore, September 24th, 1866.

POPULATION OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE. - The empire of Austria consisted in 1857 of 35,000,000 of inhabitants, of which it lost about 2,726,000 by the peace of Villafranca in 1859. Austria still retains about 33,000,000, and of these two and a half are in Lombardo-Venetia. The other elements of the population are as follows :- Germans, 8,000,000; Schwonians, 3,800,000: Poles, 2,000,000; Ruthenians, 2,-800,000; Croatians, 1,400,000; Czecks and Slovacks, 6,000,000; Magyars, 5,000,000; Jews, 1,100,000; and Bohemians, 150,000. With respect to religion, the population is thus divided: Catholics, 22,500,-000; United Greeks, 3,500,000; Greeks non-united, 3,000,000; Lutherans, 1,200,000; Calvinists, 2,000,-000; Jews, 1,000,000. Austria proper contains little more than 2,500,000 inhabitants; Hungary, 10,-000,000; Galicia, 4,000,000; Bohemia, 4,800,000; Austrian Silesia, 450,000. The population of Prussian Silesia consists of about 3,500,000. The territory taken from Denmark during the late war contained about 888,750 inhabitants, thus divided: Schleswig, 365,417; Holstein, 476,874; Lauenburg, 49,486.

THE BROMWELL HAND LOOM.



The rapid progress of improved machinery to lighten the labors of the household, is only excelled by that of laborsaving implements for the farm. The constant introduction of this class of machinery is commanding great attention at this time, owing to the scarcity and inconstancy of the "help"-so called-in many parts of our country, and enables our people to be more self-reliant and independent than heretofore-as a family with the Sewing Machine, Hand Loom, Knitting Machine, Churn, Washing and Wringing Machines, and such like, is pretty well fortified against a host of vicissitudes incidental to housekeeping.-If the catalogue is too heavy for the purse of an individual, let neighborhoods combine and procure one or more of these machines. Why not farmers and farmers' wives form combinations for the advancement of their interest, as well as other people?

Believing it will prove of interest to many of our readers, we submit the Hand Loom for their consideration.

This loom was patented January 19th, 1864, by John G. Garretson, and differs in its entire construction from all other hand looms. It dispenses with the whole upper rigging in use in other looms, and has but one treadle, which is connected to the breast beam, and the lathe in such a way that the movement of the lathe so moves the treadle as to raise or depress the harness and produce a shed in the web.

The same movement of the lathe throws the shuttle after the shed is made, by means of a pickerstaff hinged in the breast beam, and controlled in operation by a strap and stretcher working through an opening in the body of the lathe.

The same movement of the lathe, (by means of the driving dog attached to the sword of the lathe and working on a ratchet wheel on the end of the cloth beam,) takes up the cloth just as it is needed, and this is determined by the action of a finger moving in a slotted guide set in the right fore leg of the loom. Each part of every loom has on it a printed label setting forth its name, its use, and its position, so that no one can fail in putting it together or operating it. The warp is beamed and drawn in, as in the old fashioned hand loom.

It is cheap, simple, strong and effective, and so easily worked, that a child can weave from twenty to forty yards per day, according to the coarseness of the fabric. It is equally adapted to woolen or cotton warp, and will weave any description of goods than can be woven on any power or hand loom, as for instance, Jeans, Satinet, Linsey, Double Plain, Tweed, Diaper, Herring Bone, Blanket Twill, Union, Birds' Eye, Honey Comb, Fancy Twill and Seamless Bags.

Cloth double the width of the loom can be woven on it, so that on a forty inch loom one can weave eighty inch cloth, for blanket or sheeting, with perfect selvages and without any seam.

The change from any one of these to any other, can be made in a moment, without any change in drawing in.

The price is \$80, with shipping charges from Cincinnati added. Wm. Bromwell & Co., makers, 181 Walnut street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE BUSINESS COLLEGE, at Poughkeepsie, New York, conducted by H. G. Eastman, LL. D., has become the largest Educational Institution in this country. For its system of education and advantages, we refer to the advertisement in this number of the Farmer.

GUANO INSPECTIONS.—Dr. Charles H. Bradford, State Inspector, reports analysis of cargoes of Guano received from January 1st, to September 1st, 1866.

ROBERT HALLIDAY & SON, of Baltimore, offer Winter Blooming Plants in great variety—also Fruit, Ornamental and Evergreen Trees, Vines, Plants, &c.

RICHARDSON & Co., Publishers, New York, want Agents to solicit for Popular Books.

AN ADVERTISER offers to lay out grounds with Trees, Shrubbery, &c., &c.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS—bred and shipped to order by Thomas Wood, Doe Run, Chester Co., Pa.

A. SNOWDEN PIGGOT, M. D., Analytical and Consulting Chemist, Baltimore, analyses Soils, Ores, Minerals, Waters, &c.

"CULPEPER OBSERVER"—published weekly, at Culpeper C. H., Va., by Alfred J. Stoper. This is an old established journal, and has a large and increasing circulation.

Chaig Microscope—Geo. Meade, of Thompsonville, Wis., offers these very superior instruments at \$2.50.

THE COMET.—We have received three numbers of this spirited little weekly, edited and published by Messrs. Dodson, Ford & Haddaway, at St. Micheal's, Talbot Co.—The typography of this paper is good, and they are receiving a liberal share of advertising patronage. Hurrah for St. Michael's!

SINCLAIR'S ARLINGTON MELON.—We have received from Robert Sinclair, of Clairmont, Baltimore County, three of his large melons—one of them measuring 18 inches long and 28 inches in circumference. The flavor of these melons were very fine.

A robust young man has lately blossomed into verse through the colums of his favorite Monthly. He is evidently satisfied with things. He "busts" out thus:

Though earth be full of beauteous spots, And heaven be full of endless bliss, On earth, in heaven, nought can compare With Love's first burning kiss.

That's so! Taken in the season there's nothing like "them things." They knock "beauteous spots" et cetera, higher'n a kite. The difficulty is they don't occur oftenly—not here. He then goes on to state that—

Electric batteries may raise
The dead to life, the sick to health,
Volcanic shocks may open earth,
Disclosing boundless wealth.
But neither the electric spark
Restores to recalled life such bliss,
Nor does the earth such wealth disclose,
As Love's first burning kiss.

That young man's head is round, and his intellect soars in the right direction. If we were not ourself we'd like to be him-just for an evening or two.—Ino. Phænix.

The Loultry House.

The Dairy.

POULTRY YARD.

Select a dry piece of ground as far from the garden as can be allowed with due reference to your personal convenience; size to be determined by your wants; enclose it with a picket fence; the gates of the same, so that no fowl can get out, except through the little slips which you leave for the purpose, and can close at your pleasure.

Inside of this fence and about four feet distant from it, and four inches high, lay a curb, which, when filled up with earth and top dressed with gravel, will make comfortable range on which to set the coops with the young broods, securing them from that which would otherwise settle under them—a row of plum trees will thrive, if well planted, just outside of this curb, and repay the services which the fowls render in destroying the insects that annoy them by their shade.

Two walks of four feet besetting each other, will be enough for convenience and should be gravelled or tanned; in the corners of these squares will be sufficient places for feed coops and troughs sufficiently large for ducks and geese to wash in when confined in the yards. These squares should be set in raspberries in rows four feet apart, these being plowed occasionally will afford them the loose ground they so much delight in; and every one must have observed how they cluster about the roots of drooping shrubbery.—Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

A NEW IDEA FOR HOUSING POULTRY .-- A correspondent of the American Agriculturist gives a novel plan for a poultry house. It consists of a light building 4 by 9 feet, and 41 feet high, without floor, and set upon wheels or rollers. Three feet at one end open lath work, and the remaining six feet partitioned off-the partition coming down within a foot of the ground, enclosing 3 x 4 feet. The enclosed portion is for the roosts and nest boxes. The house is designed for fifteen hens, and is to be set on the grass, and moved its length every day. The writer states that such a house is in practical operation, and works well, the advantages being that the fowls get fresh grass each day, that they thrive better in small than in large flocks, that they can thus be kept more cleanly and in better health, and that by moving the house in any locality on the premises, so that it may be sheltered or exposed in warm or cold weather, a more even temperature can be maintained. The house is to be provided with windows and doors, and can be made ornamental or otherwise, to suit taste.

The idea is novel, and we should judge not a bad one either.

STRAINING BUTTERMILK.

A DAIRY-WOMAN writing to an exchange paper, recommends the straining of buttermilk as a matter of economy. She says:-Place a common wire sieve over a milk pail, and pour the buttermilk into it; with a spoon move the strainings gently from one side of the sieve to the other, until the buttermilk is drained off. What is left in the sieve is called false butter, and makes excellent shortening. If there is a large dairy, and butter made during the season, the strainings can be tried out, by placing them in an iron kettle over the stove, and simmering slowly until the sediment settles to the bottom. Turn off the top. The oil thus obtained answers the same purpose as real butter, in every department of cookery; besides it will do to fry cakes in, or oil cheese, &c.

If a dairy-woman has never been in the habit of straining the buttermilk, she will soon learn, by so doing, that it is quite a saving.

KEEPING MILK AND CREAM SWEET .- Every farmer should possess an ice-house. They who do not wish to go to much expense can have them made altogether of lumber above ground, according to the directions we have often given. They would save the expense in a year, in the preservation of milk, butter, poultry, meats, &c. intended either for market or home consumption. Where, however, it is inconvenient to have an ice-house, it is a good plan to make an excavation in the cellar, say four feet by six in the clear, and four feet deep; wall up with brick or plank; put a good door upon it with a small hole (an inch auger hole) in the top of it for ventilation, and the temperature will be reduced several degrees, preserving your cream, butter and meats admirably. - Ger. Tel.

A Few Facts About Milk.—The greatest quantity of cream is produced in the shallowest vessels, in proportion to the quantity of milk set.

In a dry, warm time, milk is richer than in cold, wet weather.

In summer milk is best for cheese, and in the fall best for butter.

The morning's milk is richer than that of evening, and the strippings richer than that milked first.

An experienced dairyman prefers to have cows come in early, so as to have them twice fresh milked—once when they come in, and again when they go to grass.

Sal soda will bleach very white; one spoonful is enough for a kettle of clothes.

The florist.

THE HYACINTH.

The Hyacinth is one of the most beautiful, delicate, and fragrant, of the Bulbous Flowers; and is there-

fore exceedingly popular.

Hyacinths should be planted in October and November. Make the soil deep, mellow, and tolerably rich, and see that the water has a chance to drain off. The beds should be narrow, so that all parts can be reached from the alleys or walks. Set the bulbs about six inches apart and four deep. Before winter sets in, cover the beds with leaves or the straw from the manure heap, to help keep out the frost. This should be removed as soon as hard-frosts are over—in this latitude, the middle of March.

Hyacinth flowers may be cut freely, without injury to the bulbs. Indeed, all flower stalks should be removed as soon as the flowers begin to fade.—In about five or six weeks after flowering, and when the leaves are becoming yellow, the bulbs may be taken up, dried, and packed away in paper bags or boxes, for planting again in the fall. If the beds are needed for other flowers, as is generally the case, the bulbs may be removed in about three weeks after the flowers have faded. In this case, after removing all the flower stems, if this has not been done before, lay the bulbs on a dry bed in the garden, and cover them with a little earth. Here they can remain until the leaves have ripened, when they are ready to be packed away for fall planting.

Many persons, not well acquainted with this flower, think that only the double varieties are desirable. This is not so. The value of the Hyacinth depends principally upon the form of the spike and arrangement of the flowers or bells upon the flowerstem. The truss or spike of bloom should be pyramidal and the flowers close enough together to nearly

or quite conceal the stalk.

Hyacinths may be flowered in pots and glasses in the house, and they make the most beautiful winter flowers that can be imagined. Nothing can be more delightful, either for beauty or fragrance. From one to four bulbs may be planted in a pot, according to its size. Cover only the lower half of the bulbs with soil, press them down until they are nearly covered, then water until the soil is moistened thoroughly, set the pots in a cool, dark cellar. The roots will there form with but little growth of top. Here they may remain for several weeks, and a pot or two at a time can be taken into a warm, light room, for flowering, a week or ten days apart, and a succession of flowers obtained during most of the winter. If flowers are desired about the "holidays," plant the bulbs about the first of November.

When placed in glasses of water for flowering, only the base of the bulb should touch the water.—Set them away for about two weeks in a dark room, until roots are formed; then remove to a light, warm room, and give plenty of light and air.—Change the water occasionally, as it becomes dis-

colored.

Only the choice named varieties should be grown in glasses and pots, and single are much more reliable than double sorts for house-culture, while they are in every respect as desirable.

Hyacinths will usually commence flowering in this latitude the latter part of March, and by choosing

the Early and Late varieties, a good show of blossoms can be secured for at least a month or six-weeks. The Late varieties are mostly double, and are from two to three weeks later than the Early sorts. For the convenience of customers, I have designated the Late as well as the Low and Tall flowering kinds. Those not noted as Late, are Early. This will be found a great help in planting. The Low sorts throw up a flower stem about six inches in height, and the trusses are usually globular and compact. The Tall sorts have a flower stem from six to ten inches or more in height, and the trusses are usually more loose. The colors are so classified that no description will be needed with each variety.—James Vick's Catalogue.

All varieties of Bulbs, Bulb glasses, Crocus Pots, etc., are for sale by E. Whitmau & Sons, No. 24 South Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

DO ANIMALS REQUIRE SALT?

We find the following paragraph going the rounds of the press:

"Is salt necessary for horses and cattle? A writer in the Massachusetts Ploughman and the California Rural Home Journal says no. The fine Arab horses won't touch it."

A majority of animals-quadrupeds, at least,seem to have a natural taste for salt, and in a wild state they search eagerly for it. It is not, properly speaking, an acquired taste, for the craving for a saline substance does not grow with the animal, but appears to be as strong, when approaching the form of maturity, as it is in after years. In a wild state the animals seek the marshy places, and what is termed salt licks, become their favorite haunts. It the taste is an natural one, it seems that it would be prudent to gratify it, to a certain extent, at least. We are well aware that many experienced breeders hesitate about feeding salt in the winter months, presenting the argument thus: Salt creates thirst, and cattle should not drink much water in cold weather, as it chills the blood, and requires a greater amount of food to triumph over it and preserve the necessary warmth of body. This, doubtless, is a correct view of the case, but we do not see why the same rule should be enforced in the summer months of our northern latitude. In the tropics, salt should be sparingly fed the year round. Milk cows. especially, are benefited by plenty of salt, as water and succulent grasses add to the quantity of milk flowing into the pail morning and night. One of our most experienced breeders recommends rock salt as the animals lick it and satisfy the natural craving without indulging to excess. In regard to the Arab horses not touching salt, a greater mistake was never committed. The writer has blundered seriously, and this error proves that he is ignorant of the subject of which he pretends to have an intimate knowledge. The Arab horse shows no more aversion to salt than do many other animals. Our race horses, of which he is the ancient progenitor, require salt when undergoing the ordeal of training, and they are benefited by it. - Turf, Field & Farm.

Ladies Department.

WE MEET IN CROWDS.

BY ANNA MARIA WELBY.

We meet in crowds—who used to meet all lonely,
Where the soft moonbeams, trembling lit the shade,
And, for the vows we interchanged, now only
Are the cold courtesies of fashion paid.

We meet in crowds—where empty mirth is lighting The flashing cye—but reaches not the heart Where pleasure brims the cup, with smiles inviting, And lures her victims with a siren's art.

We meet in crowds—ah, how unlike the meeting Our bosoms knew, in those sweet by-gone hours, When time's swift pinions scem'd on sunbeams fleeting, And youth's light footsteps trod alone on flowers.

We meet in crowds—as strangers, cold and sadly, Who ne'er had met, nor e'er may meet again, We part—and in each bosom—deeply, madly, Rankles the wound, that must for aye remain Louiswille, July 19th.

The following by an accomplished and highly valued young friend, we copy from "The Parthenian, or Young Lady"s Magazine," by the pupils of the Baltimore Female College, containing a number of exceedingly well written Inaugurals by those aspiring to the Degree of Baccalaureate of Arts.

FORTUNE.

An Inaugural Thesis—submitted to the Faculty of the Bal-Timore Female College.

BY MISS LIZZIE SERGEANT DELL, OF BALTIMORE.

Fortune is represented in the heathen mythology as a blind goddess dispensing both happiness and misery.

But in these modern days we are not inclined to regard her precisely according to the ancient view, nor admit that her eyes are closed upon those to whom she bestows her favors. We prefer to cherish the idea that, though seemingly partial, she is a benignant lady, and that her favors may be won.

And we are not singular in this belief, for the poet Burns thus expresses what he thought of her; and the stanza has often been repeated without questioning the truth of his utterance:

> "To catch Dame Fortune's golden smile, Assiduous wait upon her; And gather gear by every wile That's justified by honor!"

The lesson here imparted is that we may profit by dillgence and perseverance, without waiting for chance to improve our condition.

There is a wide difference between *Dame Fortune* and *Miss Fortune*, so apparant that no necessity exists for drawing the broad, distinctive line of separation.

Fortune, as we know, is generally applied to benefits received and favors either perseveringly or unexpectedly acquired.

Chance is akin to fortune, and sometimes it seems that one is merely a name for the other.

Those who invested their surplus eurrency in shares at the late Southern fair, and the comparatively few who drew the fortunate numbers entitling them to the prizes, were perhaps satisfied that her dispensations were irrespective of sex or good looks.

The honest plowman, Robin Roughhead, in the play of Fortune's Frolic, was so much clated by his drawing a prize in a lottery that he freely divided among his rustic neighbors his gold, and was the happy instrument of distributing the I asked her.

coin, a substance for currency which has now become obsolete in this country.

The recipients were fortunate in having such a neighbor But when he declared, if there were any orphans he would father them all, and if any widows he would marry them all, he spoke without reflection.

If he had thought upon this branch of the performance, he would have discovered that he was not equal to the task of assuming so extensive a domestic responsibility.

Talk about fortune being blind! Why do we sometimes say of a man, "He has gone to seek his fortune;" or that "He enjoys a fortune acquired by skill and industry?" This is not obtained by chance, but by well-directed efforts.

True, riches and honor, and whatever else is considered valuable, may come easier to some than to others, but the general rule may be profitable followed, that patience and perseverance are necessary to secure to us many things essential to our social happiness.

But fortune, as we understand it, does not mean mere wealth.

We have a fortune in a friend, and no doubt many a young lady, here and elsewhere, may have one with whom she would not part for all the *gold* of California or the *silver* of Nevada.

We have a fortune in good health, good climate, and a good country, and in the capacity to enjoy the beauties of nature and of art, and the society of friends, and to have our homes blessed with plenty, virtue, cheerfulness, and intelligence.

And fortunate indeed shall we be, if, after this life is over, permission is given to us to enter into a rest where the light is never succeeded by darkness; where no blind goddess has her abode, as in the imagination of the heathen, but where our heavenly Father's reign is that of uninterrupted love and peace.

While the things of earth are fading, and the favors of fortune at best but fleeting, there is to be found abiding happiness, and the true riches, with Him who is the same yesterday, to day, and forever.

A FORTUNATE KISS.

The following pretty little story is narrated by Frederika Bremer, who vouches for its truthfulness:

In the great University of Upsula, in Sweden, lived a young student, a noble youth with great love for studies, but without means for pursuing them. He was poor, without connections. Still he studied, lived in great poverty, but keeping a cheerful heart, and trying to look at the future which looked so grim to him. His good humor and excellent qualities made him beloved by his comrades. One day he was standing at the square with some of them, prattling away an hour of leisure, when the attention of the young men became arrested by a young and elegant lady, who by the side of an older one, was slowly walking over the place. It was the daughter of the Governor of Upsula, living in the city, and the lady was her governess. She was generally known for her goodness and gentleness of character, and looked at with admiration by all the students. As the young men stood gazing at her as she passed, like a graceful vision, one of them suddenly exclaimed:

'Well it would be worth something to have a kiss from such a mouth.'

The poor student, the hero of our story, who looked on that pure, angelic face, exclaimed, as if by inspiration:

'Well, I think I could have it.'

'Well!' cricd his friends in a chorus, are you erazy? Do

'Not at all,' he answered, 'but I think she would kiss me ij asked her.'

'What! in this place-and before all our eyes.'

'Yes.'

'Freely?'

'Yes, freely,'

'Well, if she would give you a kiss in that manner, I will give you a thousand dollars!' exclaimed one of the party.

'And I, and I,' exclaimed three or four others, for it happened that several rich men were in the group, and the bets ran high on so improbable an event. The challenge was made and received in less time than we take to tell it.

Our hero (my authority tells not whether he was plain or handsome; I have my peculiar reasons for believing that he was rather plain, but singularly good-looking at the same time,) immediately walked up to the young lady and said:

'Mine frulien, my fortune is now in your hands.'
She looked at him with astonishment, but arrested her steps.

She looked at him with astonishment, but arrested her steps. He proceeded to state his name and condition, his aspiration, and related simply what had just now passed between him and his comrades.

The young lady listened attentively, and at his ceasing to speak, she said blushingly, but with great sweetness:

'If by so little a thing so much good can be effected, it would be foolish in me to refuse your request;' and publicly, in the open square, she kissed him.

Next day the student was seut for by the Governor. He wanted to see the man who dared to seek a kiss from his daughter in that way, and whom she consented to kiss.

He received him with a scrutinizing bow, but after an hour's conversation was so pleased with him that he ordered him to dine at his table during his studies at Upsula.

Our young friend pursued his studies in such a manner that it soon made him regarded as the most promising student in the University.

Three years are now passed since the first kiss, when the young man was allowed to give a second kiss to the daughter of the Governor as his wife.

He became, later, one of the most noted scholars in Sweden, and was much respected for his character. His works will endure while time lasts among the works of science; and from this happy union sprang a family well known in Sweden at the present time whose wealth and high position in society are regarded as trifles in comparison with its goodness and love.

HOMELESS.

No home, no home, No pattering feet, In hall or street, With music sweet, Their "papa" greet.

No home, no home, No fond embrace, No glowing face On which to trace, In charming grace, Thy love, my home.

In absence this Sweet thing I miss: My good night kiss— That taste of bliss— And home, sweet home.

Blank walls are here; But Hope, the seer, With meeting ne'er Attempts to cheer Our home, old home.

But soon shall twine These arms of mine, Like clinging vine That form of thine, At home, our home.

ALLEN GREENE.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Poor Flour.—Families sometimes have the misfortune to get a barrel of poor flour. They cannot make good bread out ofit. Such flour when used for bread-making with yeast, will sour before it is ready for baking. A lady correspondent says this difficulty may be remedied by mixing a little finely pulverized saleratus with the dry flour, and then mix the yeast, and it will make sweet bread. This is a fact certainly worth knowing, and we thank our lady friend for the information.—Maine Farmer.

YEAST BREAD.—Some one says:—Take potatoes pared, in bulk, say a pint cup; boil in one qt. water, pour the water into a qt. of flour, stir well, then mash the potatoes and put them in also and stir. After cool add a tea cup full of baker's or brewer's yeast, that is if you have none of your own hop made yeast, let it stand several hours to rise; then put into some 10 or 15 lbs. of flour, or sufficient for family. A small part of the yeast can be kept over from time to time.

Bulk in Food, in proportion to nutriment, is beginning to be better understood. Magendie ascertained by his experiments with dogs, that life could not be sustained over fifty days when they were fed upon fine flour bread and water, though when fed upon bread containing the whole or a large portion of the bran they were found in no respect to suffer.

Persons who are troubled with constipation, by making the unbolted wheat meal bread, or crackers, with fruit, a part of their daily food, will soon experience a more regular and healthy condition of the system,

DISCOLORED FURNITURE—To RESTORE.—Get a few cents worth of "Indian Red" and "Burnt Umber." For mahogany color mix Indian Red with common furniture varnish. Thin the varnish with benzine or turpentine; use a very little boiled linseed oil to prevent it from drying too fast. For black walnutcolor mix both powders till the desired shade is secured; apply with a brush. Any one may thus at very small cost restore their furniture to its original color.

To PREVENT RUST.—When stoves are not in use, oil them with sweet olive oil (all grocers keep it), when again used it will burn off with scarcely any smell. Coal-scuttles should be cleaned and oiled inside and out with "boiled linseed oil," obtained at any paint-shop.

MUSTY BOTTLES OR JARS.—Are sweetened with lye or dissolved soda; allowed it to remain in a short time, then scald and dry them. They will not must if a little saltis put in, or what is better, if cleaned and dried when not in use.

FOOD COOLED quickly, unless sealed, will keep much longer than if cooled slow. Milkmen cool their milk quickly in order to have it keep well.

	Avordupois.
1 quart	of wheat flour weighs1 lb
1 "	Indian meal weighs 1 lb. 2 oz.
1 "	soft butter weighs 1 lb. 1 oz.
1 "	lump sugar weighs 1 lb.
1 "	white, powdered sugar weighs1 lb. 1 oz.
1 "	best brown sugar weighs1 lb. 2 oz.
10 eggs.	average size weighs 1 lb.

How to Settle Coffee.—A common method of clearing coffee is by the addition of an egg. The white is the only valuable part for the purpose, and only a small portion of one is needed for an ordinary family. It should be mixed with the ground coffee before the water is added. Clean egg sheels will do very well. When eggs are fifty cents a dozen they are not always at hand; a bit of codfish or even a pinch of salt is a very good substitute—and if the coffee is put to soaking in a little cold water over night, it will settle clear, without the addition of anything.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

FACTS CURIOUS AND VALUABLE.

Noah's ark was 547 feet long, 91 feet broad, and 54 feet high, measuring 72,625 tons.

The difference between a water level and a straight line is a departure of 8 inches to the mile, which furnishes, by a simple proposition in geometry, a method of calculating the earth's diameter.

A soap-bubble may be blown so thin that it would take 2,500,000 layers to form the thickness of an inch.

Average quantity of blood in the body in health, is reckoned to be 384 ounces, or 24 pounds Avoir., or 20 imperial pints.

Quill pens were first used in 553, A. D. Metallic pens came into use in 1830.

A pair of rats, well situated and left entirely undisturbed, will, in three years, have increased to 656,808.

Small Pox is not contagious over thirty feet.

The yellow is the illuminating ray of sunlight.

Water constitutes nearly four-fifths of the weight of the animal body.

At 212° Fah., water becomes convertible into steam, the bulk of which is about 1,700 times that of the original water.

A good-sized mature brain in man weighs 3 lbs., 8 oz.; in woman 3 lbs., 4 oz.

A congressman gets \$3,000 a year and mileage, which is \$8 for every twenty miles, both for coming and going.

The Bible has been translated into over 200 languages. It is the most ancient history, embracing a period of 2,369 years. The Mosaic record alone embraces a period of 2,000 years.

The term God signifies good, and is purely Anglo-Saxon.

Phidias' stature of Jupiter was 60 feet high, and was made of gold and ivory.

The period, known as the Dark Ages, extended from the close of the fifth to the dawn of the fourteenth century.

The suppression of the gladiators in the fifth century gave rise to tournaments.

In many instances the mechanism of modern times is surprisingly minute. A watchmaker in London presented his majesty, George III. with a repeating watch set in a ring. Its size was less than a silver two-pence; it contained 125 different parts, and weighed altogether 5 pwts, 7 grs.

Perhaps the most curious specimen of minute workmanship ever constructed, was a high-pressure engine made by a watchmaker in 1845. Each part was made according to scale; it worked by atmospheric pressure instead of steam; yet it was so small that it stood on a four-penny piece with room to spare, and, with the exception of the fly-wheel, it might be covered with a thimble.

In judging what might have been the probable height of a man from the length of his skeleton, add one and one-half inches, which is the recognized standard of medical writers.

Bleeding from the Nose.

Some two years ago, while going down Broadway, in New York, blood commenced running from my nose quite freely. I stepped aside and applied my handkerchief, intending to repair to the nearest hotel, when a gentleman accosted me, saying, "Just put a piece of paper in your mouth, chew it rapidly, and it will stop your nose bleeding." Thanking him rather doubtfully, I did as he suggested, and the flow of blood ceased almost immediately. I have seen the remedy tried since quite frequently, and always with success. Doubtless any substance would answer the same purpose as paper, the stoppage of the flow of blood being caused doubtless by the rapid motion of the jaws, and the counter action of the muscles and arteries connecting the jaws and nose.

Physicians state that placing a small roll of paper or muslin above the front teeth, under the upper lip, and pressing hard on the same, will arrest bleeding from the nose—checking the passage of blood through the arteries leading to the nose.—Cor. Scientific American.

Cure for Felons.—As we often see friends with these very troublesome things, we publish the following cure for them, which we have heard highly recommended: "As soon as the parts begin to swell get the tincture of lobelia, and wrap the part affected with a cloth saturated thoroughly with the tincture, and the felon is dead. An old physician says he has known it to be tried in a score of cases, and it never fails if applied in season.

A fond lover thus eulogizes his lovely adored:
One image fills my stricken soul;
One name is on my lisping tongue;
My thoughts chaotic roll,
Like beads unstrung;
Beautiful, airy,
Light skipping fairy,
Eye flashing,
Heart smashing
EMMA.

Ribbands of any kind should be washed in cold soap-suds, and not rinsed.

AGRICULTURAL READING.

If a man has but a single acre of land, a garden or even a cow, and can raise a single dollar, he cannot put it to a better use than to subscribe for an agricultural newspaper. Next to the Bible, such a work ought to be in the hands of every farmer or him who ever intends to be one. No man in his senses ought to reject useful information relative to the culture of the soil, if offered by one in the smallest degree competent to the task; and how much greater his advantage when the counsel and experience of practical men from all parts of the country are thrown together in an agricultural newspaper, and laid before him. He there has the wisdom of a "multitude of counsellors," and can listen to their interesting deliberations, and profit by them if he

There are, however, those who have an honest conviction against what they call "book farming," simply because they suppose it consists of mere theory, and hence reject all reading matter on the subject, as being of that character, while others who have proved their practical utility,-because they combine and illustrate the experience of practical men, -showing what has actually been done, as well as what ought to be done.

Among the best and most intelligent farmers in the land are always found the patrons of agricultural newspapers. Go where you will, through the best farming districts of the country, where the land is in the highest state of cultivation, and where the domestic economy is all regulated in perfect order, and you will invariably find agricultural papers there; but they are seldom met with where universal neglect and ignorance prevail.

Now, this is not theory; these remarks are not based upon interest or mere imagination, but are the results of actual experience and observation .-There is no subject, whether religious, political or commercial, that interests the attention of men. which absolutely admits of a greater improvement or a more boundless variety than the cultivation of the soil. Vast improvements are in progress and will yet be made to an almost infinite extent. The agriculturist of the present day is only in the infancy of his better plans; the slumbering energies of the farmer are waking and agriculture "is unmantling some of the brightest features of her hidden glory."

Not only do different systems prevail in different countries, but in different portions of the same country; in some they are dictated by peculiarity in soil and climate, while in others they have arisen out of local habit, or they spring from improvements which have not been generally disseminated, and even in the rudest districts there may be some things that merit our attention.

Now, it must be evident that some of these systems must be preferable to others, and that no man can determine which is best without being acquainted with all; nor can a farmer be said to be completely master of his business until he has attained that knowledge. And how can he more readily or better attain it than when these different systems and improvements are presented to him in the pages of an agricultural journal? It is not sufficient that he already gets what he considers a fair return for his capital and industry, if by other modes of culture he can obtain more. He may be satisfied with his present yield of crops, taking his neighbors as a standard, but if by any other method he can grow five bushels more to the acre, it is certainly to his interest and is his duty to adopt it whether it is "book-farming" or not .- Germantown Telegraph.

DR. McLane's American Worm Specific or Vermi-FUGE .- This old and standard Specific is again offered to the public by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. This medicine has been successfully before the public for many years, which is taken as an evidence of its officacy. It may be a health restorer, but we prefer to maintain our wanted good condition by occasional administrations of "Chops and Wooster"-for we have never held the latter dangerous. especially when served a la Guy. But to those who are "trichinical" and need a vermifuge, we advise a trial of Dr. McLane's. The Flemings also call attention to Dr. Mc-Lane's Liver Pills, well known throughout the country.

EARLY GOODRICH POTATOES.

We acknowledge the receipt of a box of these early po. tatoes, raised by Thomas J. Lea, of Brighton, Md., and we pronounce them a superior article-good size, form and color. The box contained the following note:

BRIGHTON, Sept. 24th, 1866.

When I was at your office last, you asked if my "Early Goodrich Potatoes" were good—so I send a few that you can judge better after eating them. They were planted March 30th, and were dead and ready to dig by the 30th of July. Yielded 200 bushels per acre without any guano or bone dust. They run very well as to size.

I have some other new varieties and will report when they are dug. Yours, truly, Thos. J. Lea.

It will be seen by an advertisement that Mr. Lea offers the Early Goodrich for sale.

GOODRICH SEEDLING POTATOES are offered for sale by Charles W. Gleason, of Holden, Mass.

SALE OF YEARLING COLTS IN ENGLAND .- At a recent sale of yearlings at Middle Park, England, forty-two colts and fillies brought 19,120 guineas, an average of 455 guineas each. A colt by Westminster brought 2,500 guineas, and one by St. Albans, 2,000 guineas.

BRUSH DRAINS .- Where stones are scarce, and tiles not easily obtained, brush drains are an excellent substitute. They are, in fact, the cheapest of all kinds of underdrains, on account of the rapidity with which they may be filled. The brush, being excluded from the air, will last a long time.

OUR PURCHASHING AGENCY.

Since the announcement of the establishment of our Purchasing Agency in connection with the Maryland Farmer, we have been in daily receipt of orders for every conceivable article. We have filled large orders from Georgia and elsewhere for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, &c., &c., together with all kinds of manufactured Fertilizers and Guano, which we furnish at the market prices.

We are prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Machinery, which we can furnish at the manufacturers' prices—Live Stock of every kind in the country; in short, everything needed by the Farmer and Planter, or their families—and in the selection of which we will exert ourselves to render satisfaction to those who may command our services.

AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS.

Frequent enquiries being made as to where the several Agricultural Journals are published, we subjoin the following list:

pin the following list:

Southern Cultivator, Athens, Georgia.

Southern Cultivator, Athens, Georgia.

Southern Ruralist, Amite City, Louisiana.

The Farmer, Richmond, Va.

Rural Journal, Raleigh, N. C.

Field and Fireside, Kaleigh, N. C.

American Farmer, Baltimore, Md.

Rural Gentleman, Baltimore, Md.

The American Agriculturist, New York.

Country Gentleman, Albany, New York.

Working Farmer, New York.

Working Farmer, New York.

The Horticulturist, New York.

Rural New Yorker, Rochester, New York.

American Farmer, Rochester, New York.

Rural American, Clinton, New York.

The American Bee Gazette, New York.

The American Farmer, Rochester, New York.

The Cardener's Monthly, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rural Advertiser, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rural Advertiser, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rural Advertiser, Philadelphia, Pa.

Massachusetts Ploughman, Boston, Mass.

Boston Cultivator, Boston.

Maine Farmer, Augusta, Maine.

California Farmer, San Francisco, California.

California Farmer, San Francisco, California.

California Rural Home Journal, San Francisco, Cal.

The Western Rural, Detroit, Michigan.

Colonan's Rural World, St. Louis, Missouri.

Farmers Pearl, St. Joseph, Missouri.

Farmers Obs Moines, Jowa.

The Prairie Farmer, Chicago, Illinois.

The Sorgo Journal, Clineinnati, Ohio.

North Western Farmer, Lawrence, Kansas.

Landae Farmer, Toronto, Upper Canada.

Lower Canada Agriculturist, Montreal.

A man's influence is imparted to his beasts, particularly the horses, the working cattle and the milch cows. A man of irascible temper gets up nervousness in a horse or cow, causing unruly animals and loss of time. There is nothing like good temper always.

THE BIGGEST FARM YET.—One of the monster farms of modern times is that of Gen. Urquiza, of Buenos Ayres. It is composed of nine hundred square miles, over which countless thousands of horses, cattle and sheep are grazing.

An Englishman being asked how he spelled saloon, replied: "With a hess, a hay, a hell, two hoes and a hen."

THE portion of the soil of France under cereal crops for human consumption is about one-fourth, while that of England is estimated at less than onesixteenth.

FARM FOR SALE,

At Auction, at the EXCHANGE in Baltimore, on Thursday, October 18, 1866, containing

299} ACRES,

Lying in Baltimore County, near the York road, 11 miles from the City, 4 miles from Towsontown, the county seat, 3 miles from Luthersville, 1½ miles from Timonium Station on Northern Central Railroad, adjoining the Pot Spring farm and lands of Messrs. Ridgely, Talbot, Parks, and Kelly. It is well watered, having fine springs in every field; is well fenced, and in a good state of cultivation; a sufficiency of Wood and good Orchard. The quality of the soil is equal to any in that fertile region, and well adapted to the

CULTURE OF GRAPES.

The improvements are a large Stone Barn, Stone Dwelling House and Dairy.

Abundance of Lime can be obtained within half a mile. There are several fine building sites upon it, with Springs for each of them; its location in reference to the Railway makes it suitable for Country Seats.

makes it suitable for Country Seats.

It has been surveyed, and laid out in three tracts of 122, 154 and 23 acres. The above farm will be sold in a body, or in lots as surveyed, to suit purchasers.

For further information, apply to

MILLER & FRANKLIN, Trustees, Annapolis, Md.
BALLARD JOHNSON, 11 South Street,

Baltimore.

Or to JOSEPH KELLEY, on the Farm.

1t

TWO AGRICULTURAL PAPERS FOR \$3.

THE

"SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR."

D. REDMOND & WN. N. WHITE, Editors.

ESTABLISHED IN 1843!

Volume 24 Commences January, 1866.

Monthly, at. \$2.00 per annum. Six Copies for \$10, in Advance.

By special arrangement, with the "MARYLAND FAR-MER," another excellent Rural Monthly, published in Baltimore at \$1.50, both papers will be sent one year for \$3.00—six of each for \$16—10 of each for \$25—giving each subscriber in this case, both papers for \$2.50.

Address, WM. N. WHITE,

Athens, Ga.

Or office "Maryland Farmer," Baltimore.

BALTIMORE MARKETS---Sept. 27.

Prepared for the "Maryland Farmer" by John Mer-RYMAN & Co., BALTIMORE.

[Unless when otherwise specified the prices are wholesale.]

ASHES—Pots firm at \$9.50; Pearl \$11.50@\$12.50. BEESWAX.—Market dull at 35@33 cts. COFFEE—Rio 17.4@19% cts. gold; Laguayra 18%@19% cts. gold; Java 26@26% cts. gold.

COTTON—		
Upland.	Gulf	
Ordinary25 cts.	27(0)28	ets.
Good Ordinary 28 cts.	30@3	
Low Middling 32 cts.	33 cts	
Middling35@36 cts.	37 cts	
Good Middling37 cts.	38@39	
FEATHERS.—Prime 80 cents.		
FISH—		
No. 1 Mackerel, Bay Shore	823.00@	27.00
"2 " " "	18.50@	24.50
"3 " large new	14.75(a)	15.25
Herrings, Shore (split)	none	9.
" Labrador	8,50@	9.00
" Halifax (gibbed)	5.50@	6.00
" Magdalen	none	
" Potomac and Susquehanna	8.50@	
" North Carolina	7.50@	8.00
Hake (new) ¥ 100 fbs	3 500	
New scale Herrings ₱ box	. 75@	
New scale Herrings \$\Phi\$ box	65@	
Codfish (new)	. 7.50@	8.50
FLOUR—		
Howard Street Super and Cut Extra\$10.	25 @ \$	10.50
" Shipping Extra 19		19.50
" " High Grades12.	50 ത്	13.00
" " Family13.	50 @	14.00
Ohio Super and Cut Extra 9	75 (0)	10.25
" Shipping Extra	none	

" Shipping Extra none	
" Retailing Brands	12.50
" Family	14.00
Northwestern Super 9.25 @	9.75
do Extra	12.00
City Mills Super10.00 @	10.25
" Standard Brands Extra	14.00
Baltimore, Welch's & Greenfield Family15.50 @	00.00
	00.00
Rye Flour, new 6.00 @	6.50
Corn Meal-City Mills and Br'ywine 4.50 @ 4	.62 %
FRUIT Dried apples 9@10 cts.; peaches, unpeele	d, 14
@20 cts.; peeled 20@25 cts.	1
FERTILIZERS—	
No. 1 Peruvian Guano 85 \$ ton of 2000	lbs.

Soluble Pacific Guano	65	P	ton		66		
Flour of Bone	65	43	ton		66		
Turner's Excelsior	70	47	ton		"		
Turner's Ammo, S. Phos	60	43	ton		"		
Coe's Ammo. S. Phos	60	49	ton		"		
Baugh's Raw Bone S. Phos	60	#2	ton		"		
Zell's Raw Bone Phosphate	55		ton		66		
do. Super Phosphate of Lime	60		ton		"		
Rhodes' S. Phos	57 %		ton		"	bags.	d
Rhodes' do	55		ton		66	bbls.	l
Phillips' do	60		ton		66		ì
Mapes' do	60		ton		"		
	45		ton		66		
Bone Dust	40		ton		46		
Horner's Bone Dust	56		ton		66		
Dissolved Bones	20		ton		2240	Ibs.	
Plaster			ton				
"A A" Mexican Guano	33			01 2	2000	ms.	
"A" do. do	30		ton				
Kimberly's Cereal Fertilizer	30		ton				
Fish Guano, in bags or barrels,	68		ton				
do coarse, in orig. packages	50		ton				
Dan agle Contiligen	50	33	ton				

MOLASSES—Porto Rico 55@75 cts; Cuba Muscovado 45@55 cts; Cuba clayed 42@45 cts; English Island 50@75

cents.
NAVAL STORES—Spirits of turpentine 65@66 cts; com-

mon rosin \$3.50@\$3.75; No. 2 \$4@4.50; No. 1 \$6@\$7; fine \$7.50@\$8; tar \$2.87@\$3.25; Pitch \$3.50@3.75.
PROVISIONS—Bacon shoulders, 17% @ 17% cts; sides 20@20% cts; hams 25@30% cts; Bulk Meats, shoulders 15%; sides 17%; Mess Pork \$34.50@\$34.75.
SALT.—Liverpool ground alum \$2.15; fine \$3.10@3 40 as to quality; Turk's Island 60 cents per bushel.
SEEDS—Clover \$7.50@\$8; Timothy \$3.75@\$4; Flax \$3.20@3.35

SEEDS—Clover \$7.50@\$8; Timothy \$3.75@\$4; Flax \$3.30@\$3.35. SUGAR—Cuba and E. Island common to good refiners 10%@10% cts; grocers 11@12% cts; do. prime 13@14 cts: Porto Rico common to good grocers 11%@13 cts; prime to choice 13%@14% cts; Havana 11%; Brazil 11@11%. TOBACCO—

Maryland—frosted to common\$ 2.00@\$ 3	1262
Maryland—frosted to common\$ 2.00@\$ 3	w
" sound common 3.50@ 4.	
" good do 5.00(a) 5.	50
" middling 6.00@ 8.	00
" good to fine brown 10.00@ 15.	
" fancy	00
" upper country 3.00@ 30.	00
" ground leaves, new 3.00(a) 12.1	00
Ohio—Inferior to good common 4.00@ 6.0	00
" brown and spangled 7.00@ 12	00
" good and fine red and spangled 13.00@ 17.	00
" fine yellow and fancy 20.00(a) 30.	00
WHISKEY-Western \$2 43 per gallon.	
WOOL-Unwashed 30@32 cts; tub washed 50@52 cts	s ;

fleece 44@48 cts.; pulled 30@35 cts. per pound.

Baltimore Cattle Market—The offering this week was bare of scalawags. We quote a few old Cows \$5; common Stags and Beef Cattle \$5.75@6; Stock Cattle \$6@6.75; fair \$6.25@7; good \$7.23@7.75; prime \$8@8.25. A few sales were made at a shade above the outside figures.—Hogs—Supply moderate with a light demand; selling at 14½@15 cts.—a decline of 50 cts. \$\tilde{9}\$ 100 fbs. Sheep—The offerings were not large this week, and prices remain unchanged, selling at \$5@6\tilde{\psi}\$ cts.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

Direct at Baltimore from Chincha Islands. For sale at lowest price.

JOHN MERRYMAN & CO, Farmers' and Planters' Agency, Baltimore.

JOHN C. HOLLAND, Real Estate Broker, No. 31 N. Calvert Street,

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Houses, Farms, and Lands Bought and Sold on Commission. LOANS NEGOTIATED and Money Invested on Real Estate.

EARLY GOODRICH POTATOES.

Without doubt, are the best and most productive EARLY POTATO known. Will be fully ripe and ready to dig in less than four months.

Order this fall, as you cannot have them sent early in the spring without risk of freezing.

Delivered at Express, carefully packed, at \$3.50 per bushel or \$9 per barrel.

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BRIGHTON P. O., Montgomery Co., Maryland.

Agent for the "Maryland Farmer" in the Southern States.

oc-2t*

Mr. James Bruster, of Baltimore, now making a tour of the Southern States, is the authorized agent for the "Maryland Farmer" for receiving subscriptions, &c. We commend him to our friends throughout the South.

NOTICE

TO YOUNG MEN from the Farms, ---MIDDLE-AGED MEN who desire to better their condition in Life, --- and to PARENTS who would Educate their Sons for Successful, Useful Men.

I have suggested the best Course of Study and System of PRACTICAL Training for Preparing Young and Middle-aged Men for Active, Successful Life, ever adopted in this or any other country.

My Course for Farmers' Sons, Mechanics, and those from Plantations and Manufacturies, is the best in the world, it being the most useful, the shortest, most comprehensive, and within the reach of

Such is the Popularity of my System of Practical, Useful Education, that my College at Poughkeepsie, New York, on the Hudson, has become the largest Educational Institution on the Continent-enjoying patronage from not only all sections of our own country, but from South America, Europe, Cuba, Mexico, and the Canadas, and is exercising a wider influence for Practical Popular Education than all Commercial or Business Colleges in this country combined.

Such was the extended patronage from the West, that it become necessary to establish an Institution at Chicago, where this System of Education could be enjoyed, and its success has no parallel in the history of Schools and Colleges, it being to-day the largest Educational Institution in the West.

Young Men from the Farms and Plantations, who can devote a few months to study, and Men of Middle-age who desire to change their present employment for something more remunerative, and others who desire lucrative, honorable situations in business, can enjoy advantages here not to be found elsewhere.

Parents who desire to educate their sons in the best manner, in the least time, and at the least expense, for useful, successful men, will please investigate the claims of this Institution. Reference is given to the best Educators and Business Men in the country.

Graduates are assisted to such situations as they merit, through the College Agencies in the different cities. References are given to more than two hundred in State and Government Departments, and more than four hundred in successful business in the City of New York alone, who owe their success to this Institution.

The prescribed Course of Study can be completed in three months, at a total expense for Tuition and Board, at from \$85 to \$100. The Institution guarantees the total expense not to exceed \$100 for three

months, and receives Students for that sum. Those wishing to become members will be admitted any week day in the year. There are no examinations at commencement.

The Illustrated Paper of sixteen pages, Harper's Weekly size, giving full information of the Course of Study, and the Eastman System of Practical Training, with much valuable reading matter, is sent free of charge to all who desire it.

Applicants will apply in person, or by letter

H. G. EASTMAN, LL. D.,

Pres't, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Or, for Western Institution, to

D. K. ALLEN, Sec'y Eastman College, Chicago, Ill.

NOTE .- The public will not confound this Institution with the many small-so called-"Commercial" or "Business Colleges" that have sprung up in the different cities. They bear no more comparison to this Institution than a common school does to Yale College. This Institution is the fountain of them all, and is exerting more power and influence for good than all combined. Some claim to have introduced practical instruction on the plan taught here .-It will be understood that the Eastman System of Practical Training, was granted by law to this College, through Patents dated September 5th, 1864, and Eastman College of Poughkeepsie, and Chicago, are the only Commercial Institutions in this country that conduct their operations practically. It is also the only Business Institution that has a regular system of Agencies, to procure situations for grad-H. G. EASTMAN, LL. D., nates.

President.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, JUNE 17, 1866, two daily trains will run between Baltimore and Wheeling and Parkersburg, as follows:

MAIL TRAIN will leave Baltimore daily (except Sunday) at 8.50 A. M. EXPRESS TRAIN will leave daily (including Sunday) at 9.P. M., and the ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Cumberland for Wheeling, daily, at 10.15 A. M., (except Sunday.)

These trains connect at Belair and Parkersburg for all

points West, Southwest and Northwest.

FREDERICK ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Baltimore, daily, at 4.30 P. M., (except Sunday.)
East—Leaves Frederick at 7.15 A. M. daily (Sunday ex-

cepted.)

The ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 6.20 and 10 A. M. and 1.20 and 5.40 P. M., and Ellicott's Mills at 7.20 and 11 A. M., and 2.35 and 7.00 P. M.

FOR WASHINGTON.

Leave Baltimore at 4.10, 7.05, 8.45 and 9.45 A. M. and 3.15, Leave Baltimore at 4.10, 7.05, 8.45 and 9.45 A. M. and 3.15, 4.15 and 7.45 P. M. On Sundays at 4.10 and 8.45 A. M., and 4.15 and 7.45 P. M. Leave Washington at 7.00, 7.30 and 1.15 A. M., and 2.45, 4.30, and 8.00 P. M. On Sundays at 7.30 A. M., and 2.45 and 8.00 P. M. The 9.45 A. M., and 3.15 P. M. trains only from Baltimore, and the 7.00 A. M., and 2.45 P. M. trains from Washington, stop at way points. The 7.05 A. M. and 4.15 P. M. from Baltimore, and the 7.30 A. M., and 4.30 P. M. from Washington, stop at way points on the Annapolis Road.

Trains leave Annapolis 6.30 A. M. and 3.40 P. M. for Baltary and the Annapolis Road.

Trains leave Annapolis 6.30 A. M. and 3.40 P. M. for Bal-

Trains leave Annapons 0.30 A. M. and 3.40 F. M. for Dartimore and Washington.

For further information, Tickets of every kind, &c., apply to J. T. ENGLAND, Agent, Camden Station, or at the Ticket Office.

JOHN L. WILSON,

Master of Transportation.

L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.

GUANO INSPECTION.

Office of Inspector of Guano,

No. 55 South Calvert street, Baltimore. ANALYSIS of the Cargoes of Guano imported from January 1st, to September 1st, 1866.

NAVASSA.

21221220			
Feb. 23-Sch. Yankee Blade, Bor	ne Pho	s. of Lime,	71.07
" 23-Schooner Ella Hodson,	66	44	71.00
" 23- " Sea Lion,	66	e6	71.07
Mar. 14-Brig Romance,	66	"	70.41
April 4-Bark Chanticleer,	66	44	68 88
May 20-Brig Romance,	66	66	70.51
July 14-Brig Romance,	"	"	71.05
" 1-Barge Blondell,	"	44	64.18
" 3- " American Eagle,	"	"	64.18
" 3- " Lindcockle,	44	44	64.18
Aug. 22-Brig Myronus,	66	66	69.83
" 20- " Chas. Wesley,	"	"	70.10
" 23- " A. D, Torrey,	"	"	70.42
PERUVIA	AN.		
Mar. 28-Brig R. C. Wright, Am	nmoni	a.	16.50
" 30-Schooner Jula A. Crawfe			16.40
July 24-Ship Charter Oak,		Ammonia,	15.08
MEXICA		1	
April 2-Schooner, Bone	Phos.	of Lime,	29.47
" 25-Brig W. A. Rodgers, "		"	8,44
May 20-Schooner Sawyer, "	6	44	75.26
"21- " Richmond, "	6	44	72.61
July 19- " Grice, "	4	44	75.17
Sept. 1- " White Swan,	"	"	41.89
CALIFORI			11100
Aug. 25-Brig L. B. Ives, A		nia.	3.75
CHAS. H. BRADFO			
OHAD. II. DIMDIO	,100,	Diate Inspe	ctor.

SOUTHERN LAND AND AND MIN-ING OFFICE AND INDUSTRIAL AGENCY.

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RICHMOND, Va.....[Established in 1865.]

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2d. For making special investments, organizing Companies, locating Colonies, and planning out Mines, Manulactories, &c.

3d. For introducing all descriptions of improved Machinery, useful inventions, Patent Rights, and Discoveries in Mechanic Arts and Sciences, by registering in this office and its Branches, and advertising the same.

4th. For registering and publishing applications for employment at the South, either as Laborers on Public Works, or as Domestics, Farm Hands, Mechanics, Machinists, Artizans, Clerks, Messengers, Lumber-men, College and Private Instructors, or other branches of occupation.

5th. For Negotiating Loans on Mortgage on every description of Real estate in Town or Country.

6th. For soliciting Orders, for Manulacturers and Imporporters' Goods, viz.: Agricultural Implements, Field and Garden Seeds, Guanos and Fertilizers, Trees and Grape Settings, Railway Supplies, portable Saw Mills, Engines, Mill and Factory Machinery, Cotton and Wood Carding Machines, Hay, Cotton and Tobacco Presses, Household Utensils and appliances of every kind, whether for Farms, Plantations, Mines, Factories, Mills, Foundries, or other departments of Industrial Work.

167-Advances made on Consignments of Southern Products and prompt returns made from Sales in the best markets.

For sale, at low figures, 2,000,000 acres of the best Southern Lands; also, Open Mines of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper, Coal, Iron, &c. These properties have been selected with care and judgment by Researches in progress for the last 15 years.







Ayrshires, Southdowns, Berkshires.

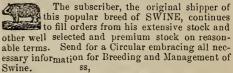
AYRSHIRE COWS, HEIFERS & BULL CALVES; SOUTHDOWN BUCKS AND BUCK LAMBS: AND BERKSHIRE PIGS,

For Sale by

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RAMSAY McHENRY. Emmorton, Harford County, Md.

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Goodrich Seedling Potatoes.

EARLY GOODRICH, GLEASON, CALICO and HEFFRON for sale at \$3 per bushel and \$7 per barrel. EARLY SEBEC \$2 per bushel and \$5 per barrel. HARRISON \$5 per bushel \$12 per barrel. Cartage, package and Circulars free. Autumn is the best time to secure seed for Spring planting.— Liberal discount to the trade and large orders.

By Mail 4 pounds—postage paid.

CHARLES W. GLEASON,

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Holden, Mass.

TREE PLANTING.



Persons who are about to Ornament their places with TREES, SHRUBBERY, &c., this Fall, are informed that I am now disengaged, and will attend to the Laying out of Grounds,

Trimming and Planting Orchards,

Having had twenty years' experience. Orders may be left with R. HALLIDAY & SON, Pennsylvania 1 tx Avenue and Dolphin St., Baltimore.

IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR IN REGARD TO OUR

SHRSCRIPTION

No business pays better or is more agreeable. Our Agents make from \$10 to \$20 a day. We publish the most Popular and Valuable Books now issued, and want an Agent in every County. Send for a Circular to

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J. WILKINSON,

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BALTIMORE, MD.,

Gratefully acknowledges the 'liheral patronage given him in the various branches of his profession, for the past twenty years, a continuance of which he respectfully solicits. He would inform the public that it is his purpose to continue to make Baltimore his head-quarters, but he will promptly respond to calls from all parts of the country. He will visit places to be improved, or proposed sites of buildings, and furnish plans of the grounds, on which every feature of improvement and decoration will be located to a scale, and specifications furnished which will make the plans intelligible to the inexperienced in the art of landscaping, or he will furnish experienced laborers to execute his plans.

He will design and furnish plans, with full detail drawings and specifications for Public Buildings, Dwellings, Farm Barns and all other farm buildings, Carriage Houses and Stables for both city and country, Gate Lodges, with his magic gate, Dairies, Ice Houses, with dairies and refrigerators attached and Bath Houses.

He will furnish designs with detail drawings for Vaults, Tombs and Monuments, and cemetery work of all kinds, to which special attention will be given.

He will give counsel in every branch of Agriculture, in which he has a thorough practical experience, having been the principal and proprietor of an Agricultural school and experimental farm for eight years. He will furnish plans for buildings of every description, and for Heating and Ventilating buildings of any dimensions or form. In all the above he guarantees satisfaction to his patrons.

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COMBINES instruction with amusement, and lasts forever. Best, simplest, cheapest and most powerful. Magnifies 10,000 times, or equal to microscopes costing \$20. Gotten up on an entirely new plan, requiring no focal adjustment, therefore it can be readily used by every one, even by children. A valuable gift to old or young. Adapted to the family circle as well as scientific use. Shows the adulterations in food, thousands of animals in a drop of water or vinegar, globules in milk, blood and other fluids, tubular structure of hair, claws on a fly's foot; also the celebrated trichina spiralis, or pork-worm, which has recently caused so many deaths among pork eaters, and the objects which can be examined are without number. All are invited to call and see its wonderful power. Liberal terms by the dozen to agents, schools and dealers. Retail price \$2.50. Packed in a neat box and sent to any port of the world on receipt of \$2.75.

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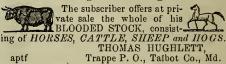
Soils, Ores, Minerals, Waters, &c., analyzed.— Chemical and Geological opinions given. Manufacturing processes examined and reported upon. oc-ly

SHEEP.

I am prepared to furnish Merino Sheep, shorn, by the car load, at Baltimore, for from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per head. A few choice Cotswold EWES and LAMBS, as well as IME-RINO EWES and LAMBS on hand. Call and see them, and select samples for ordinary flocks.
T. C. PETERS.

West Friendship, Howard Co., Md., May 1866.

Private Sale of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.





FOR SALE.



SHORT HORNS of first class Pedigrees, &c. from recent importations—also SOUTH DOWN and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Thoroughbred and Trotting HORSES, and Essex SWINE.

A. B. CONGER, Haverstraw, N. Y.

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SUCCESSORS TO SAMSON CARISS & CO.

140 Baltimore Street.

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Mantle and Pier Mirrors, Bases, Cornices, Picture Frames,

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Framing and Gilt Work, French and German Looking-Glass Plates.

Fine English, French and German ENGRAVINGS-a large stock constantly on hand.

HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES in great variety.

Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.

PLATED ALBATA Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Castors, Tea Sets, Liquor Stands, Urns, &c. Ivory and Bone Handle Table and Desert Knives & Forks, Carvers, Steels, Butcher and Bread Knives, &c.

Planished, Japan and common TIN WARE, in all its

Wooden Ware, fine and common Hardware, Baskets, Willow Ware, Door Mats, &c.

Sweep, Hand and Dust Brushes; Feather Dusters of all descriptions.

Waiters and Tea Trays, all sizes and varietics. Devonshire Portable Carpet and Sewing Chairs, Table Mats, Napkins, Rings, Knife Boxes, &c. Cedar Chests of all sizes.

Refrigerators of the Dr. Kane and Waterman's Pat-

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST. ATIEN SIXTIEX.

CHAPTER I.

And it came to pass in the reign of Abraham, whose surname was Lincoln, in the eighty and sixth year of the Independence of of the States of America, that a mighty rebellion arose in that land.

And Abraham said unto Simon, from the Keystone State: "Be thou my armor bearer."

And Simon did as he was commanded, and marshaled immense hosts of young and valiant warriors from the East—even from the Kennebec; from across the great river Mississippi, and from beyond the Rocky Mountains; from every State called he some; and being of the kind whose hair curled not a little, they said:

"Those who have risen against us are cowards, and when they behold our banners they will surely run;" but they didn't.

And it came to pass, these two mighty armies went forth to fight on the plains of

Manassas.

And Simon's men, though valiant and brave, were smote hip and thigh, even so much that they hurried brilliantly back to lean on Abraham's bosom.

And many were slain but more were wound-

ed.

Then there was great commotion throughout the land, and Abraham called aloud upon the wise men and men of skill to save the sick and give new strength unto the wounded.

And lo! there arose in the North one Drake, cunning in medicine, but of exceeding mod-

And when Abraham and the people beheld the wonderful cures which were wrought by Drake, Abraham said, "My children must not suffer; give me thy drink to drink, and

I will give it a name."

And so Abraham drank, and said there was nothing like it, not even in Sangamon county; that it was bitter to the lips, but good for the stomach; and because there were bitter times in fighting the masters of the plantation, it shall for-evermore be called Plantation Bitters; and so it has been.

And the wonderful work which it has performed is witnessed at this day in every town, parish, village and hamlet where the habits of civilization produce dyspepsia, where war creates accidents, and where climate or exposure destroy strength and appetite.

And he said, "Let it be proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the land, from the valleys and mountain tops, that all who suffer from fevers, dyspepsia, weakness, loss of appetite, nervous headache, and mental despondency, will find relief through the Plantation Bitters. They add tone to the of Bitters in their hands.

stomach and brilliancy to the mind, of which

I, O people, am a living example."

And Drake did as he was commanded, and got him a place in the great city of New York; and as many as came in unto him were healed and went on their way rejoicing.

CHAPTER II.

And he did many wonderful works, insomuch that his name was pronounced in many

tongues.

And there came in unto him Judith, from the seaport of New Bedford, who had been sick for many years, and after some days her pains were gone, she slept soundly, and did

rejoice in eating her food.

And Asa, from those which are called Quakers, in the great city of Philadelphia, wrote an epistle, saying, "O Drake! accept thou this money, which is called Greenback, and hath the picture of Abraham thy friend on one end; for verily, I was weak, exhausted and despondent; I ate but little and suffered many pains; and thy Plantation Bitters gave me health, likened only unto the vigor of youth."

And upon such as were afflicted with Liver Complaint, with Sour Stomach, with General Debility and Dyspeptic pains, in all parts of the land, did these Bitters produce astonish-

ing Cures.

But some unbelievers existed, and some croakers arose—those whose occupation was gone-and they said many malicious things, and trumpeted their dying sorrows through many papers. Then Abraham came the closer unto Drake and said, "This reminds me of a story, which is to say, boys always stone the best trees. Be of good cheer.— Once in Sangamon county even I was bilious-" but the bursting of a shell from the direction of Petersburg caused Abraham to travel a little fast, and he only said, "Send me a bottle of Plantation Bitters, for I have not time to wait." So we have lost his story.

But Drake flourisheth like the green bay tree—the rocks bear witness to his skill, and the fences proclaim his works, so that those who run may read, and none need suffer who

will use the Plantation Bitters.

And the multitude with one voice said, "Explain unto us the Delphic meaning of S. T. 1860 X." But because of the many people his voice could not be heard, and he promised to explain all in his next Epistle, which will be Chapter III.

And the crowd departed, each with a bottle

Fruit, Ornamental & Evergreen TREES, VINES, PLANTS, &C.

R. HALLIDAY & SON, Baltimore, Md.

Having enlarged our Nurseries the past year, we invite the attention of buyers to our large stock which, for health and vigor, cannot be excelled, and on the most reasonable terms, viz:

PEARS-Standards and Dwarfs; APPLES, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, NECTARINES, &c.

SMALL FRUITS.—Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Blackberries, Currants.

EVERGREEN TREES .- Norway Spruce, Hemlock Spruce, American Siberian, and Golden Arborvitæ, Junipers, &c., &c.

ORNAMENTAL TREES .- Silver Maples, Poplar, Horse Chestnut, Mountain Ash, Lindens, Sugar Maples, Willows, &c., &c.

Grape Vines, Roses, Hardy Flowering Shrubs and Bedding Plants.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS-RHUBARB PLANTS-OSAGE ORANGE FOR HEDGES.

In addition to the above, we have a fine lot of PEARS—Standard and Dwarfs—of large size and of our own growing; trees 6 to 10 years old. They have been producing fruit for the past three years.— Trees 6 to 8 feet high.

All orders will be punctually attended to. Catalogues furnished on application.

oct-2t

ROBERT HALLIDAY & SON, Baltimore, Md.

BERGER & BURTZ'S EXCELSIOR

and BERGER & BURTZ'S

AMMONIATED

READ THE CERTIFICATE OF Dr. GENTH.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 108 Arch St.)

Philadelphia, April 10th, 1866.

During the last five years I have been in frequent consultation with Mr. Geo. M. Woodward, manufacturer of Messrs. Berger & Burtz's Artificial Manures, in regard to the preparation of their Super Phosphate of Lime, etc. The materials used in their fertilizers, are in all cases subjected to my examination and analysis before purchase. Being fully acquainted with their formula and methods of manufacture, I can assure those interested in the purchase and sale of fertilizers, that their "Excelsior" and "Ammoniated" Super Phosphate of Lime, are of such a character as must render them of great value to the farmer, and place them amongst the best fertilizers now in the market.

F. A. Genth.

We claim not only immediate and energetic action upon the crop directly manured, but for several years the good effects will be seen on the grass and other after crops.

> R. J. RUTH & CO., Agents, No. 16 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

Believing Maryland and Virginia possess every requisite for becoming the largest Wool-growing regious in the Union, both in soil, climate and proximity to market for Mutton and Wool—and that the time has come when a change in the system of farming is inevitable, and that Sheep would be largely used, if accessible at reasonable prices, I have perfected arrangements for supplying farmers in these States with sheep.

My plan is to select from the leading flocks of the North such Sheep as I would put upon my own farm for profit, and bring them here for distribu-tion, either in Maryland or Virginia, to those who wish to stock their farms with valuable sheep.

Sheep will be furnished in numbers from one to one thousand, and at as low prices as will give me a small profit. They will be kept on hand at my farm, in moderate numbers—from which samples can be selected and orders filled at the earliest possible moment from the North; and if the Sheep do not suit upon arrival, the purchasers will not be required to take them.

As I have been connected with Sheep raising for most of the last forty years, and thoroughly familiar with the Sheep husbandry of the North, I flatter myself I can be of great service to farmers in establishing this branch of business.

Rams will be furnished at the proper time in the

My office in Baltimore is at the "Maryland Farmer" office, No. 24 S. Calvert street, where I can be consulted Thursdays, from 10 to 2 P. M.—Post office address, "T. C. Peters, W. Friendship, Howard County, Md."

T. C. PETERS.

BALTIMORE, March, 1866.

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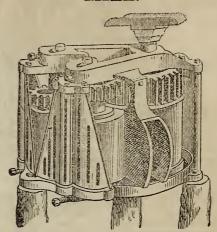
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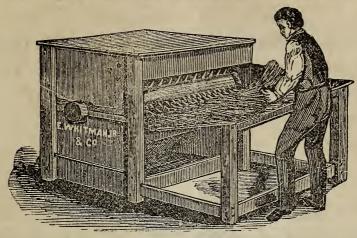
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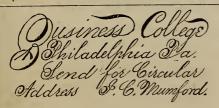
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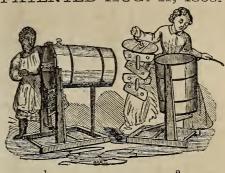
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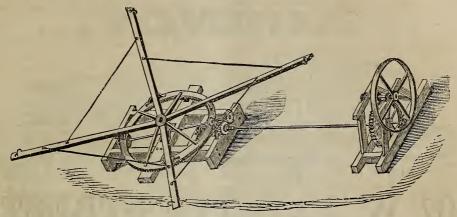
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therefore beg leave to urge upon the planter the propriety and importance of invariably writing the name in full, and to advise their factors or agents that they will not receive any other than the genuine Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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No diseases to which the human body is liable are better entitled to the attention of the philanthropist than those consequent on the irritation produced by WORMS in the stomach and bowels. When the sufferer is an adult, the cause is very frequently overlooked, and consequently the proper remedy is not applied. But when the patient is an infant, if the disease is not entirely neglected, it is still too frequently ascribed, in whole or part, to some other cause. It ought here to be particularly remarked, that although but few worms may exist in a child, and howsoever quiescent they may have been previously, no sooner is the constitution invaded by any of the numerous train of diseases to which infancy is exposed, than it is fearfully augmented by their irritation. Hence it too frequently happens that a disease otherwise easily managed by proper remedies, when aggravated by that cause bids defiance to treatment, judicious in other respects, but which entirely fails in consequence of worms being overlooked. And even in cases of greater violence, if a potent and prompt remedy be possessed, so that they could be expelled without loss of time, which is so precious in such cases, the disease might be attacked, by proper remedies, even-handed, and with success. SYMPTOMS which CANNOT BE MISTAKEN.—The countenance is pale and leaden colored, with occasional flushes, no acceptance of the countenance is pale and leaden colored, with occasional flushes, No diseases to which the human body is liable are bet-

SYMPTOMS WHICH CANNOT BE MISTAKEN.—The Countenance is pale and leaden colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eye becomes dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semi-circle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing in the ears; an unsual secretion of saliva; silmy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach, at others entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach, at others entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach, occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

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With the directions.

We pledge ourselves to the public that Dr. McLane's

Verrifued does not contain Mercury in any Form;
and that it is an innocent preparation, and not capable of
doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

DIRECTIONS.—Give a child from two toten years old, a teaspoonfulin as much sweetened water every morning, fasting; if it purges through the day, well; but if not, repeat it again in the evening. Over ten, give a little more; under two, give less. To a full grown person, give two teaspoonsful.

Beware of Counterfeits and all Articles purporting to be Dr. McLane's.—The great popularity of DR. McLANE'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS has induced unprincipled persons to attempt palming upon the public counterfeit and inferior articles, in consequence of which the proprietors have been forced to adopt every possible guard against fraud. Purchasers will please pay attention to the following marks of genuineness.

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The LIVER PILLS have the name stamped on the lid of the box, in red wax.

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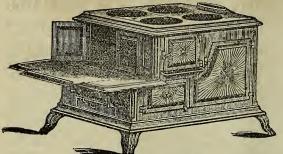
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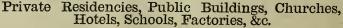
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Churns of various kinds—very superior Grindstones—Canal,
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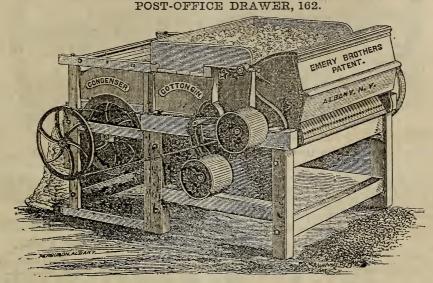
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Especial pains are taken by the superintendents of these works, assisted by competent workmen, that all the working parts of these Gins are made in the most substantial and thoroughly finished manner possible and at the same time combine conventions and strict without the same time combine conventions. possible, and at the same time combine compactness and strict uniformity in their construction, with simplicity, ease of operation, efficiency and durability. With the condenser attachments, these Cotton Simplicity, ease of operated, enterloy and diffractions. With the contenser accuments, these of operated in, as the cotton is delivered from the condenser in a thick sheet or bat, as fast as it is ginned—and free from the large amount of dust and sand, that in the usual process of ginning with ordinary gins without condensers and cleaning attachments, is discharged with the lint—thus delivering the ginned cotton in the cleanest condition and most convenient manner for handling and baling.

These Gins and Condensers, with the Emery Brothers' Patent or any other good portable horse-power, form in themselves a complete ginning establishment, which can be readily moved from place to place, and operated under any temporary shelter, or even in the open field when desired, or where no gin

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With the advantages and improvements contained in the Emery Brothers' Patent Cotton Gins and Condensers, (and to be found in no other Saw Gins,) they are capable of turning out more and better cleaned ginned cotton per day, with same amount of power expended without injury to the staple, than any other Cotton Gins yet introduced.

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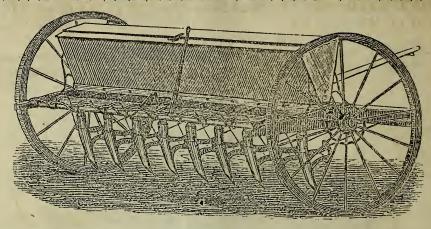
Patent Cotton Gins.

Orders solicited and executed with promptness and fidelity, and machines properly packed for shipment to any part of the world. Agents wanted in sections where none are already established. Illustrated descriptive circulars and price lists, furnished gratis on application by mail or otherwise.

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Willoughby's Patent Gum Roller Feeders, in connection with Wagoner's Patent Arrangement for the Distribution of Fertilizers,

Seeders, for the sowing of all kinds of Grain, including Oats and Fertilizers, known to this community.

And, as evidence of the truthfulness of the foregoing assertions, we challenge competition, in any way desired, with any other kind of Drill in this community.

PRICES:—Plain Drill, \$55; Drill with Guano Attachment, \$125; Grass Seed Sower to either of the above, \$8; Gum Springs, \$15.

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Imported Dutch Bulbous Roots

We have just received our usual large and varied assortment of Imported Dutch Bulbous Roots, embracing every desirable novelty and standard sort imported from the most reliable grower in Holland. We have now in store,

HYACINTHS—of every description.

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JONQUILLES, SNOW DROPS.

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together with Roots and Flower Seeds of every variety, and a large assortment of Bulb Glasses, Pots, &c.

Parties unacquainted with the different varieties, by stating with their orders whether wanted for Pot, Glass or Garden culture, can leave their selection to us, and may be assured that such selection will be made in a most judicious manner.

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COMPOSED OF BONES, SULPHURIC ACID AND NITROGENOUS ANIMAL MATTER, REDUCED

TO A FINE POWDER, SUITABLE FOR DRILLING.

Report of Dr. C. ELTON BUCK, of N. Y.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 3d, 1866.

Naw York, July 3d, 1866.

During the past twelve months I have made a number of analyses for the Mapes Super Phosphate of Lime Company, for the purpose of ascertaining the character and purity of the ingredients entering into the composition of the fertilizers made by the company. I have also analyzed a number of samples of Mapes' Improved and Mapes' Nitrogenized Super Phosphate. These samples were taken by myself, in person, from large quantities, both from the factory and warehouse, and they represent an average of the articles sold under the above names.

Mapes' Improved Super-Phosphate is made from charred bones, which contain from sixty-six to seventy-five per cent. of Bone Phosphate of Lime. These bones are thoroughly treated with sulphuric acid of sufficient strength, and of sufficient quantity to render nearly all their Phosphoric acid soluble. No other ingredients are added, the "Improved" being made wholly from bones and sulphuric acid. These materials, when mingled in proper proportions, and subjected to correct mechanical treatment, cannot fail to produce a super-phosphate of superior quality, having nearly all its phosphoric acid in a soluble and immediately available form. My analyses of Mapes' "Improved" Super-Phos

phate show that it contains from sixteen to twenty-two per cent. Of Bi-Phosphate of Lime.

"Mapes' Nitrogenized" Super-Phosphate of Lime, is made from charred bones treated with sulphuric acid, in the same manner as the "Improved." To the super-phosphate so formed, is added a large proportion of nitrogenous animal matter. It differs from the "Improved" in having less soluble phosphoric acid, while at the same time it contains urwands of there the centrope Ammonia. Which enter into the composition of the "Nitrogenized" Super-Phosphate, insure a prompt and plentiful supply of nutriment to the growing plant, while the remainder of the phosphoric acid, which is slowly rendered soluble by atmospheric incluence imparts a more lasting fertility to the soil.

From my experience in the analyses of the fertilizers made by the Mapes' Super-Phosphate of Lime Company, and from a thorough knowledge of the processes used in their preparation, I do not hesitate to pronounce them fully equal, if not superior, to any super-phosphates manufacin the country.

in the country.

(Signed,)

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FOR FALL 1866.

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Standard Trees for the Orchard,

Dwarf Trees for the Garden,

Small Fruits of all kinds,

Shade Trees, of the most desirable variety.

Deciduous Ornamental Trees,

Hardy Flowering Shrubs,

Hardy Climbing Shrubs,

Roses, Hedge Plants, &c., &c.

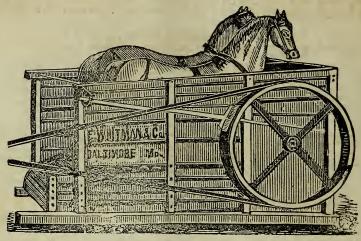
Descriptive Catalogues mailed to any address, or to be had on application at the office of the "MARYLAND FARMER."

E. J. EVANS & CO.

YORK, PENNSYLVANIA.

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Whitman & Sons' Railway Power.



These Powers are manufactured by us of wrought iron, and all the materials are of the very best quality, which renders them strong and durable. They work much lighter than other Railway Powers, and will last four times as long. We are confident that no person acquainted with the merits of this machine will purchase any other Railway Power. We recommend this Power to our customers, as perfect in every particular, and cannot fail to please if properly managed.

Price of Double Power. - - - \$175 do. Single do. - - - \$140

E. WHITMAN & SONS.

Nos. 22 and 24 South Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

SORGO MACHINERY.

We have on hand a full and varied assortment of SUGAR MACHI-NERY, embracing the

"FAVORITE," "VICTOR,"

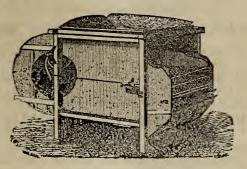
AND OTHER STANDARD MILLS, at from \$70 to \$1000, according to size. Also,

Power's, Drake's and Cook's Sugar Evaporators,

Ranging from \$40 to \$200, as to size.

E. WHITMAN & SONS, Nos. 22 and 24 South Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

GREAT BARGAIMS I



E. WHITMAN & SONS,

Nos. 22 & 24 S. CALVERT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

HAVING PURCHASED THE EXTENSIVE

FAN MILL WORKS OF C. H. PIERCE,

Embracing the largest stock of Wheat Fans that was ever offered—in one lot—in the United States, are able to offer to all of our customers a stock of Fans at greatly reduced prices; in fact, below the original cost. We can recommend them to our customers and farmers and merchants generally, as a good and reliable machine—giving satisfaction, in all cases, and having no superior in the market. The prices are—

20 per cent. less than old price,

and as soon as our present stock is reduced, we shall be compelled to advance to regular prices.

RETAIL PRICE OF FANS:

EXCELSIOR—No. 1, \$38; No. 2, \$35.

With a liberal discount to the trade.

E. WHITMAN & SONS.

Nos. 22 and 24 S. Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

aug-tf

NAVASSA GUANO.

THE NAVASSA PHOSPHATE COMPANY

Are now importing this most valuable Phosphate, and take pleasure in offering it to the Fertilizing Trade generally.

Having at great expense adopted the latest and most approved machinery for working this extensive deposit, can assure the manufacturers of Fertilizers of a present and future supply of the

RICHEST PHOSPHATIC GUANO NOW IMPORTED.

We call your particular attention to the fact that our guano is sold by analysis, the price depending upon the amount of Phosphoric Acid or Phosphate of Lime it contains, thereby offering a guarantee seldom, if ever before offered—the purchaser having the privilege of selecting any competent chemist to analyze the Guano, at our expense. The article is very uniform in quality, as you will see by reference to the following ANALYSIS OF CARGOES lately imported and sold to our best manufacturers of Superphosphates, &c., for whom these determinations were made:—

ANALYSIS of	Cargo Navassa	Guano Ex.	Brig
ANALYSIS of "Matilda B,"	Baltimore, May	26, 1866.	

Moisture, -	-	-	-	-	6.90
Carbonić Acid,	-	-	-		2.95
Sulphuric "	-	-	-	-	trace.
Phosphoric "	-	-		-	32.30
Lime, -	-	-	-	-	37.21
Or, Bone Phosp	hate	of Li	me, 7	0.51	
Signed,				G. A	L. LIEBIG.

ANALYSIS of Cargo Navassa Guano Ex. Brig "Romance," May 20, 1866.

Phosphoric Acid, - - 32.31 Equivalent to Bone Phosphate of Lime, 70.52 Signed, CHAS. H. BRADFORD, Guano Inspector.

ANALYSIS of Cargo Ex. Schr. "Four Sisters," Philadelphia, April 20, 1866

Phosphoric Acid,	-	-	-	33,00
Bone Phosphate of	Lime,		-	72.04
Signed,			F.	A. GENTH

ANALYSIS Cargo Ex. Brig "Romance," Baltimore, July 25, 1866.

Moisture,	-	-	-	-	-	3.89
Organic I	Matter	& C	ombir	red M	oistur	e,20.06
Lime.	-	-	-	-	-	39.45
Phosphor	ic Aci	Б	-	-	-	32.61

Equivalent to Bone Phos. of Lime, 70.66
Other ingredients not estimated, 3.99

Signed, A. SNOWDEN PIGGOTT.

ANALYSIS of Cargo of Navassa Guano Ex. Brig "Jno. Geddes," New York, July 28th, 1866.

Silica and Insoluble Matter -	2.96
Organic Matter	4.05
Moisture Expelled at 212°, -	4.95
Bone Phosphate of Lime,	64.13
Containing of Phosphoric Acid, 29.37.	
Bone Phosphate of Magnesia, -	1.32
Containing of Phosphoric Acid, .71.	
Phosphate of Iron and Alumina,	5.11
Containing of Phosphoric Acid, 3.26.	
Sulphate of Lime,	1.18
Carbonate of Lime,	3.50
Oxide of Iron and Alumina, -	10.09
Lime with Organic Acids, -	1.60
Alkaline Salts and loss,	1,11
,	
	100

Total Phosphoric Acid, 33.34; equivalent to Bone Phosphate of Lime, 72.79.

Signed, C. ELTON BUCK.

ANALYSIS of Cargo Ex. Schr. "Light Boat," arrived at Richmond, Va., August, 1866.

Moisture a 100°, - - - 8.21 Phosphoric Acid, - - - 31.92

Equal to 69.69 per cent. of Bone Phosphate of Lime.

Signed, G. A. LIEBIG.

The Navassa Phosphate Co. are prepared to furnish a supply of this Guano upon application to their agent,

R. W. L. RASIN, 32 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.

PENNSYLVANIA vorks,

Factories, Planing Mill, Foundry and Lumber Yard, NORTH DUKE STREET, NEAR THE DEPOT.

YORK, Pennsylvania.

A. B. FARQUHAR, Manager & Proprietor.

THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT DEPARTMENT

Is one of the largest in the country, and is supplied with Steam Power and every facility for manufacturing, with all the latest and most improved MA-CHINERY, TOOLS, PATTERNS, FOUNDRY, and LUMBER YARD. With these advantages for manufacturing and supplying Farmers and Dealers, I respectfully solicit their orders, confident of giving perfect satisfaction. I would respectfully call the attention of the public to my

Polished Steel Plows, Cultivators, Pelton Triple geared Horse Powers, Reapers and Mowers, Threshers & Cleaners, Spring Tooth Horse Rakes, &c., &c.

PLOWS.

I am manufacturing a very superior article of Steel Plow (both right and left hand,) called the "AMERICAN CLIPPER," to which I would call the attention of farmers, as the Steel Plow is destined eventually to supersede the Cast Plow, as certainly as did the Steel Hoe the Cast Hoe. Among the many advantages of this Plow are the following: Being of Polished Steel it cleans itself perfectly in all kinds of soil, and lays the furrow beautifully.— Is provided with Patent Wrought or Malleable Iron Clevis, is more easily adjusted, runs more evenly, and does the same amount of work with far less worry to man and beast. This Plow has taken the First Premium at the last four successive Fairs of the State of New York, the last National Exhibition at Richmond, Va., and at our last County Fairs.— Farmers will find it to their advantage to order one as a sample, and thus can then judge for themselves as to its merits. I dwell particularly upon the plow as it is the King of Implements, and farmers cannot be too particular to select the best.

CULTIVATORS.

Made of the best white oak, with 5 or 6 polished steel Plain or Reversible Teeth. It is adjustable to any required width and depth, and the teeth being like the plow, of polished steel, clean themselves | For further particulars please send for Circular.

readily and cut the weeds and briars instead of passing over them. It is much more satisfactory, and, because more durable, cheaper than the old style.

Special attention paid to supplying the trade with every variety of STEEL WORK—Cultivator Teeth, Plow Molds, &c. &c.

Threshing and Separating MACHINES

For Separating, Cleaning and Bagging Grain, at one operation.

This machine has been in use for about 10 years, some of them having threshed more than a hundred thousand bushels grain, and owing to its strength, simplicity and completeness of its operations, is universally acknowledged to be the Best in Use. It is the only machine that bags the grain clean enough for market. Being provided with a self-regulating blast and other improvements for saving all the grain, it will pay for itself, over any other Separator, in a few years.

HORSE POWERS.

I am manufacturing the celebrated PELTON TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWER of all sizes, 3 to 10 horse. The Castings are made in my own Foundry, of the very best Iron, and I will warrant this Power to run easier and bear double the strain of any other in use.

PLOW HANDLES.

Having an Improved Blanchard Lathe and other machinery for manufacturing Plow Handles on a large scale I can supply the trade with all varieties of No. 1 Plow Handles at the shortest notice.

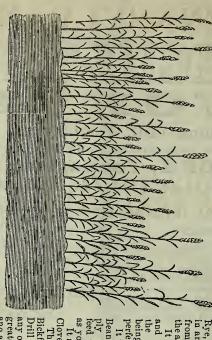
The Union Steam Fan Blower.

One of the greatest inventions of the age. It creates a great draft, besides saving 25 per cent. of fuel. Works independent of the engine, requires but a few feet of small steam pipe to make the attachment, and is too simple to get out of order.—

Greatly improved for the coming season, yet greatly reduced in price.

IRON OXINDED BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S WORLD RENOWNED PREMI GRAIN DE

WITH THE IMPROVED GUANO ATTACHMENT AND GRASS SEED SOWER.



APPEARANCE OF WHEAT WHEN SOWN BROADCAST.

done by hand, and all with one man and team-and it is made a perfect economically, and grass and clover seed broadcast behind the Drill, after

broadcasting machine for either guano or grain, or both, by simply removthe work of sowing and manuring is performed, more evenly than can be

A full supply of Repairing parts always on hand and Repairing promptly

and efficiently executed

ing the tubes.

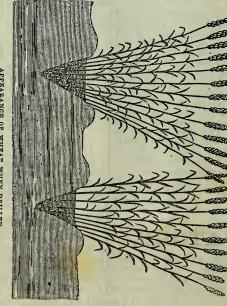
from 4 to 16 pecks to in any given quantity. the acre. Rye, Oats, Barley, &c It will sow Wheat

being regulated with perfect accuracy. the desired quantity other Fertilizers.

as you like. Beans in Drills, by simfeed to as many tubes ply shutting off the It will sow Corn or

ers more perfectly and ano and other fertilizgreater regularity, guany of your grain with Clover seed. Drill a machine to sow Bickford & Huffman Thus you have in the

It will sow Guano It also sows Grass &



APPEARANCE OF WHEAT WHEN DRILLED.

PRICES—Delivered on Boat or Cars in Baltimore.

Grass Seed Attachme			7 Tube Grain Drill, with Guano Attachi
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W. L. BUCKI INGHAM, General Agent,

592 S. CHARLES STREET, between Pratt and Lombard Streets, -BALTIMORE, MD.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

We have been informed that the usual practice of Merchants, Farmers and Planters, in ordering their supplies of our Dr. McLaNE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE, has been to simply write or order Vermifuge. The consequence is, that instead of the genuine Dr. McLaNE'S Vermifuge, they very frequently get one or other of the many worthless preparations called Vermifuge now before the public. We therefore beg leave to urge upon the planter the propriety and importance of invariably writing the name in full, and to advise their factors or agents that they will not receive any other than the genuine Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

We would also advise the same precaution in ordering

Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated LIVER PILLS. The great popularity of these Pills, as a specific or cure for Liver Complaint, and all the billious derangements so prevalent in the South and South West, has induced the venders of many worthless nostrums to claim for their preparations similar medicinal virtues. Be not deceived! Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated Liver Pills are the original and only reliable remedy for Liver Complaints that has yet been discovered, and we urge the planter and merchant, as he values his own and the health of those depending on him, to be careful in ordering. Take neither Vermituge nor Liver Pills unless you are sure you are getting the genuine Dr. McLANE'S, prepared by

FLEMING BROTHERS. Pittsburgh. Pa.

FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Heptatis or Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache.

The Liver is much more frequently the seat of disease than is generally supposed. The function it is designed to perform, and on the regular execution of which depends not only the general health of the body, but the powers of the stomach, bowels, brains, and the whole nervous system, shows its vast and vital importance to human health. When the Liver is seriously diseased, it in fact not only deranges the vital functions of the body, but exercises a powerful influence over the mind and its operations, which cannot easily be described. It has so close a connection with other diseases, and manifests itself by so great a variety of symptoms, of a most doubtful character, that it misleads more physicians, even of great eminence, than any other vital organ. The intimate connection which exists between the liver and the brain, and the great dominion which lam persuaded it exercises over the passions of mankind, convince me that many unfortunate beings have committed acts of deep and criminal atrocity, or become what fools terms hypochondriacs, from the simple fact of a diseased state of the Liver. I have long been convinced that more than one-half of the complaints which occur it.

PREPARED ONLLY BY

In offering to the public Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILL, as a remedy for Liver and Bilious
Complaints, we presume no apology will be needed. The
great prevalence of Liver Complaint and Bilious Diseases of
all kinds, throughout the United States, and peculiarly in
the West and South, where, in the majority of cases, the
patient is not within the reach of a regular physician, requires that some remedy should be provided, that would
not in the least impair the constitution and yet be safe and
effectual. That such is the true character of McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS, there can be no doubt. The testimony we
lay before you, and the great success which has invariably
attended their use, will, we think, be sufficient to convince
the most incredulous. It has been our sincere wish, that
these Pills should be fairly and fully tested, and stand or
fall by the effects produced. That they have been so tested, and that the result has been in every respect favorable,
we call thousands to witness who have experienced their
beneficial effects.

Dr. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS are not held forth or recommended (like most of the popular medicines of the
day,) as universal cure-alls, but simply for LIVER COMPLAINTS, and those symptoms connected with a deranged state of that organ.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

The Liver is much more frequently the seat of disease
than is generally supposed. The function if is designed to
perform, and on the regular execution of which depends not
only the general health of the body, but the powers of the
stomach, bowels, brains, and the whole nervous system,
shows its vast and vital importance to human health.
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PREPARED ONLY BY

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOLN PROPRIETORS OF DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, VERMIFUGE AND LUNG SYRUP.

BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

13- The Proprietors will forward, per mail, to any part of the United States or the British Provinces, one box of LIVER PILLS on the receipt of order enclosing twelve three-cent P. O. Stamps, or one vial of VERMIFUGE on receipt of thirteen stamps

BRUCE'S CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER.

This highly Ammoniated Superphosphate is prepared with great care from a Phosphatic Guano, very rich in pure bone phosphate of lime, to which is added a large proportion of Concentrated Animal Matter; the whole ammoniated and rendered soluble by a process peculiar in its manufacture, thereby making it one of the

Most Active and Valuable Fertilizers EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

The immediate results of its use are as marked as in the application of Peruvian Guano, while the land is permanently enriched by the larger proportion of Soluble Bone Phosphate of Lime.

It is prepared under the careful supervision of Mr. Duncan Bruce, the

patentee, with a view to exact uniformity of character.

Its use for five years has fully established its reputation in the neighborhoods where it is known. Buyers of other Fertilizers who have no evidence of its great value are solicited to try a moderate quantity of this in comparison.

PRICE IN BALTIMORE—\$50.

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ANDERSON & CO.; CHARLESTON, S. C.—CHISOLM BROS.;
PASCHALL MORRIS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
NEW YORK—GEO. E. WHITE & CO.

GEO. E. WHITE & CO., 55 Cliff Street, New York,

WILL FILL ORDERS FOR

Peruvian & Swan Island Guano,

(The latter the Richest and most Soluble Phosphatic Guano in the market,) at the lowest prices. feb-ly